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Canada... 1,000...
France... 1,000...
Germany... 1,000...
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Volkswagen Scales Back Its Czech Commitment

Move at Skoda Affects One of West's Biggest Investments in the East

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG, Europe's biggest automaker, on Thursday scaled back its investment in its Czech subsidiary, Skoda, casting a shadow over one of the West's biggest industrial commitments in Eastern Europe.

The decision by the embattled German carmaker was announced just a day before Volkswagen was to have signed a 1.4 billion Deutsche mark (\$880 million) credit line for Skoda with an international consortium of banks. The decision to drop the credit line was officially attributed to faster-than-expected progress in increasing the Czech company's productivity.

Volkswagen plans to reduce overall investment between 1994 and 1998 by an unspecified but "significant" amount, and this reduction will particularly affect Skoda, the German company said in a statement from its headquarters in Wolfsburg. Previously, Volkswagen had planned to invest up to 7 billion DM in Skoda over the course of the decade. Now, industry sources said, the amount would probably be closer to 4 billion to 5 billion DM.

The German automaker has been rocked recently by unexpectedly large losses at its Spanish subsidiary, SEAT, which needs a transfusion of nearly 1.5 billion DM. Volkswagen also has been fighting a costly legal battle with General Motors Corp. over alleged industrial espionage.

All of this comes against a background of extreme pressure on all European carmakers' sales as the Continent remains mired in recession, and of efforts by the German automakers in particular to reduce their high costs of production.

The VW group, which includes the companies Volkswagen, Audi, Skoda and SEAT, had a loss of 1.6 billion DM in the first half of 1993.

Skoda is arguably performing better than Volkswagen as a whole. The Czech company's sales were up 15 percent in the first eight months of the year at a record 137,000, the Volkswagen chairman, Ferdinand Piëch, said last week at the Frankfurt auto show. While

See VW, Page 13



Heinz Kessler seeking solace Thursday in a cigarette as his wife reacted to his seven-and-a-half-year sentence for the killing of East Germans trying to scale the Berlin Wall.

3 East German Aides Convicted in Wall Killings

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Three senior officials from the former East Germany were convicted of manslaughter on Thursday in connection with the deaths of refugees fleeing to the West after the construction of the Berlin Wall.

All three defendants received prison sentences. Former East German defense minister Heinz Kessler, 73, was given seven and a half years, while his deputy, Fritz Strenz, 66, received five and a half years and Heinz Albrecht, 73, a former Communist Party district boss, four and a half.

The 10-month trial, originally billed as the most significant legal tribunal in Germany since Nazi war criminals were judged at Nuremberg, ended on a note of anti-climax because East Germany's most notorious strongman had already been spared the dock on grounds of poor health.

Those former defendants included the ex-Communist Party boss, Erich Honecker, 81, freed in January because of terminal liver cancer and now living in self-imposed exile in Chile; Erich Mielke, 85, one-time security chief and head of the Stasi secret police, now ailing in a Berlin hospital; and a former prime minister,

Willi Stoph, 78, reportedly living at home with a serious heart ailment.

The verdicts issued Thursday by Judge Hans-Boss of the Berlin District Court drew mixed reactions both in the courtroom and across Germany, where the legitimacy of judging former East Germans under West German law has been bitterly debated since the country was reunited in 1990.

Communist sympathizers in the packed courtroom booed and jeered as the sentences were pronounced, then belted out a socialist anthem. Others outside the courthouse in the

northern Berlin district of Moabit decried the verdicts as Cold War "victors' justice."

A former East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, now a leader among one-time Communists currently serving in the Bonn parliament, said, "West German justice authorities have used the tragic events at the border between the two German states solely as an excuse to get even with East Germany and its leaders."

Others, however, were pleased by the verdicts. "All the efforts to argue that there could be

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Kiosk

Mother Teresa Has Heart Surgery

CALCUTTA (Reuters)—Mother Teresa of Calcutta underwent surgery Thursday to clear a blocked blood vessel in her heart, and doctors treating the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize recipient said she had a close call but was resting comfortably and was in good spirits.

They said the 83-year-old Roman Catholic nun was in stable condition.

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Bosnia Truce Raises Hopes for Accord

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prompted by agreement on a cease-fire between Bosnian Muslims and Serbs, international mediators on Thursday called leaders of the three combatants in the Bosnian war to a meeting in Sarajevo on Tuesday, apparently in the hope that they will come ready to sign a peace accord.

After negotiations to create three autonomous ethnic republics broke down on Sept. 1, the mediators said they would schedule a new round of talks only when progress seemed likely. A United Nations spokesman, John Mills,

said they now saw signs of "added flexibility" from the parties.

The new cease-fire agreement between the Muslims and Serbs, concluded early Thursday after secret talks in Geneva, calls for an end to hostilities by Saturday and the closing of all detention camps by Monday. A similar agreement between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats was reached earlier this week in Geneva.

Diplomats said any breakthrough at next Tuesday's meeting in Sarajevo could depend on whether the deadlines for ending the fighting and freeing political prisoners were respected.

"The record of broken agreements in Bosnia

is pretty long," a Western diplomat in Geneva cautioned.

But the EC representative, Lord Owen, and the United Nations envoy, Thorvald Stoltenberg, who have been pursuing their mediation efforts informally over the last two weeks, reportedly believe that the new agreements are evidence that the warring parties remain committed to ending the war.

When the talks were suspended, all three sides had already accepted much of the mediators' peace plan, including the partition of Bos-

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Palermo Priest, Foe of Mafia, Is Shot to Death

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Only four months after Pope John Paul II urged Sicilians to rise up against organized crime, a Roman Catholic priest noted as an outspoken opponent of organized crime has been shot and killed in Palermo in what investigators say appears to have been a Mafia killing.

The Reverend Giuseppe Puglisi, a 56-year-old priest who has made a life of challenging the Mafia on his own turf, was hit by a bullet in the nape of the neck late Wednesday in front of his rectory in the depressed industrial Brancaccio neighborhood of Palermo. He was taken unconscious to a hospital, where he died, officials said.

The significance of the killing, anti-Mafia investigators said, lay in the willingness of Father Puglisi to identify himself publicly with anti-Mafia sentiment that has spread in Sicily, in contrast to years of enforced silence and resignation.

"This is a Mafia crime," said Lorenzo Mattassa, an investigating magistrate with extensive anti-Mafia experience. "Cosa Nostra could not stand that priest teaching the kids in the neighborhood about an anti-Mafia culture."

The Reverend Paolo Turitto, another anti-Mafia priest from the Borgo Vecchio district, an extreme example of the mob's penetration of life, described Father Puglisi as a "meek man, a good man, a man of the gospel."

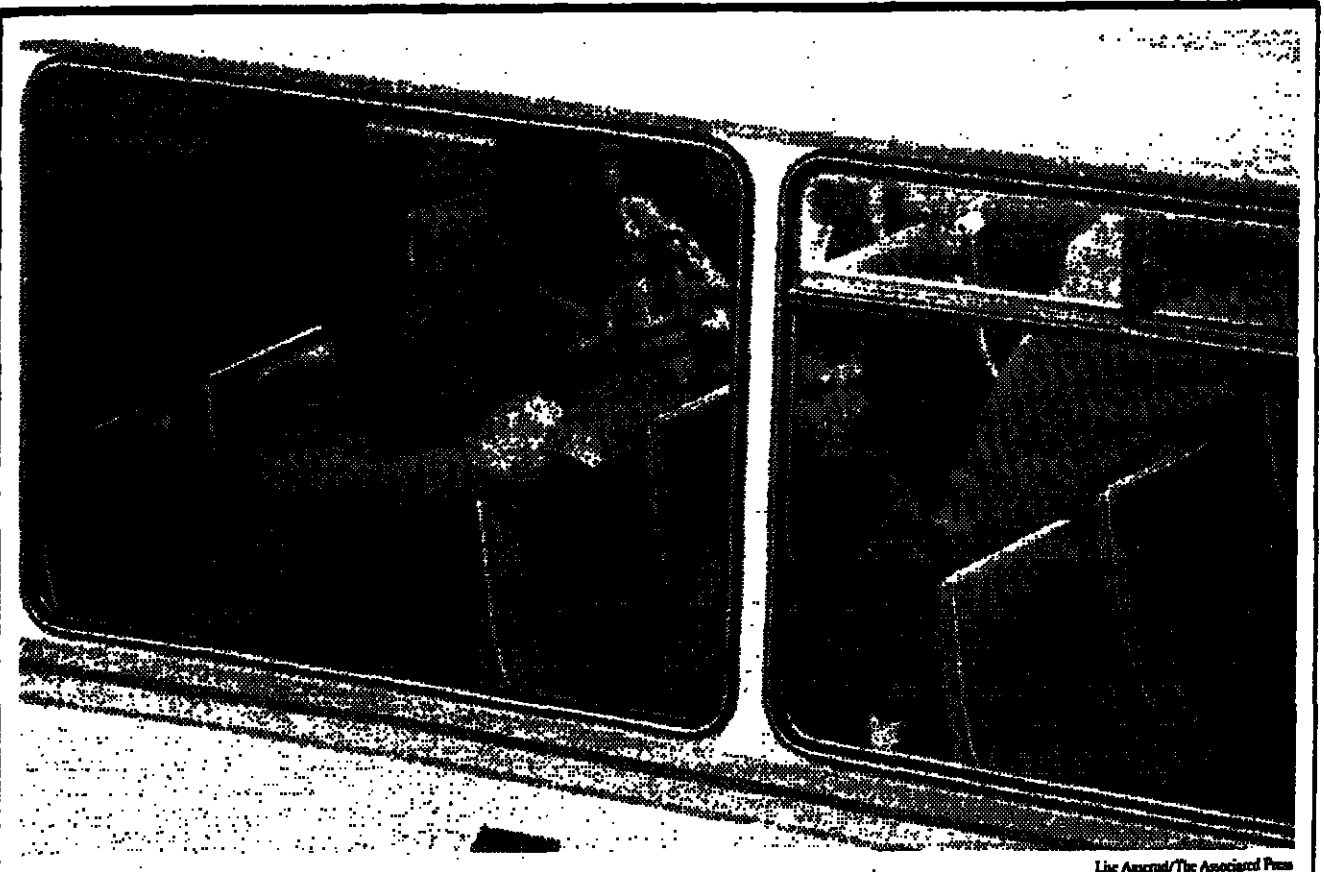
"Cosa Nostra does not want to lose its grip on the sacred," he said by phone from Palermo, before going out to lead his parishioners in a demonstration that would begin with a mass at Father Puglisi's parish of San Gaetano.

"But they have committed a historic error by killing a priest," he said. "You cannot kill a saint."

The attack was a harsh blow to the government of Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, which has taken great strides against organized crime. Hundreds of Mafia leaders have been rounded up, and millions of dollars in illegal Mafia assets have been confiscated.

But the Mafia has struck back, planting five car bombs that have exploded since May 14 in Rome, Milan and Florence, leaving 10 persons dead and dozens wounded. Two of the bombs

See MAFIA, Page 2



HOSTAGE ORDEAL OVER — Passengers from an Aeroflot airliner that had been hijacked on a flight from Azerbaijan after being released early Thursday at an airport near Oslo. The three hijackers were Iranians protesting human rights abuses there.

ANC Conquers That White Supremacist Bastion, the Beauty Pageant

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — In mid-July, two African National Congress organizers sent a searing memo to Cyril Ramaphosa, the organization's secretary-general, telling him of "a major breakthrough for the oppressed masses of our people."

The subject of the document was the Miss South Africa contest. The ANC organizers reported that they had confronted sponsors of the competition with complaints that 9 of the 12 finalists were white. After "intensive negotia-

tions," according to the memo, they extracted promises of a "training fund" to groom future nonwhite beauty pageant contestants.

Triumphant, the organizers directed Mr. Ramaphosa's attention to the next challenge facing the liberation movement: the Miss World contest.

To the dumbfounded insider who leaked the document, it was a silly and sexist diversion for an organization that counts on being the next governing party. To almost anyone else here, it proved that the African National Congress has

an uncanny sense of what matters to South Africans.

Few countries take beauty pageants quite as seriously as South Africa, where the mundane marital troubles of the 1974 Miss World are still copiously reported on the front pages, where a cabinet member was once rumored to have tried to fix the Miss Universe contest and where the African National Congress briefly contemplated holding its own rival pageant.

Critics have attributed the obsession to the sexual hypocrisy of a puritanical society, or to South Africa's circa-1950 ideal of a woman's

Shevardnadze Vows to Save Georgia City From Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — The Georgian leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, narrowly escaped injury from shelling Thursday after rushing to Sukhumi, capital of the breakaway region of Abkhazia, and promising to combat attacking rebels with his bare hands.

The rebels were fighting their way into the city after breaching a seven-week-long cease-fire with Georgian troops in Abkhazia and launching a surprise assault on the capital and the important town of Ochamchire.

In a show of support for Mr. Shevardnadze, Russia, which brokered the peace deal July 28 and maintains troops in the former Soviet republic, warned the rebel forces to halt combat operations. A Russian statement said Abkhazia should immediately withdraw its units to their earlier positions. "Refusal to do so will be seen as defiance, with all the resulting political and economic consequences," it said.

The truce between Georgia and Abkhazia, a Black Sea province of the former Soviet republic that is seeking more autonomy, was designed to end a year of civil war in which several thousand people had been killed.

The cease-fire was shattered Thursday when the Abkhazian rebels attacked Georgian forces, killing at least 10 people and breaking through to the heart of Sukhumi.

Russia said Georgian delays in carrying out all conditions of the cease-fire, which provided

for a full withdrawal of forces from the region, could not justify the Abkhazian attack.

The offensive presented Mr. Shevardnadze with another crisis during a tumultuous week in which he forced the Georgian parliament to grant him emergency powers by threatening to resign.

Georgian television said he had narrowly escaped when shells from the Abkhazian forces hit a building where he was meeting Georgian soldiers. It said one man in the room with the Georgian leader had been injured.

Before flying to Sukhumi, Mr. Shevardnadze sent an emotional telegram to President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, appealing for help. "I turn to you in a tragic hour for my country," he said.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the rebels had used the peace agreement to trick Georgian forces into yielding their arms.

"Now there is nothing left to defend ourselves with, and all that is left to me is to fly to Sukhumi and together with its unarmed citizens to fight for the city with bare hands," said the telegram, quoted by the Itar-Tass news agency.

Mr. Shevardnadze had said in Tbilisi that he might announce a general mobilization to deal with the crisis, which coincided with a mutiny against him in the neighboring region of Mingrelia.

Armed with new emergency powers, Mr.

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Syria Accuses Israelis of Using Pact To Split Arabs

Official Rebukes Rabin But Spares Arafat and Praises Clinton Pledge

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria sharply criticized Israel on Thursday in its first official reaction to the peace accord between the Israelis and the Palestinians, arguing that the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin intended the agreement to divide Arab ranks and maintain its occupation of Arab land, including the Golan Heights.

Three days after the treaty was signed on the White House lawn in Washington, Mohammed Salman, the Syrian minister of information, said Israel had turned to secret negotiations in Norway with the Palestine Liberation Organization specifically because it wanted to circumvent the U.S.-sponsored peace process begun in Madrid, in which Israel had been engaged in bilateral talks with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon — as well as the Palestinians — over exchanging Arab land for peace.

"It was not a coincidence that Rabin declared after the agreement was signed with the PLO that he is not in a hurry to negotiate with Syria," said Mr. Salman. He said the Rabin government also has refused to discuss UN resolutions requiring that Israel withdraw from its "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

But at the same time, Mr. Salman said Syria regarded as positive assurances from President Bill Clinton that the United States would work toward a comprehensive settlement and "the achievement of progress on all tracks" of the Madrid negotiations, which just completed their 11th round last week in Washington.

"This American position means Washington bears a responsibility, as one of the co-sponsors

Militant Palestinians in Damascus face an uncertain future as foes of accord, Page 5.
King Hassan of Morocco walks a tightrope on relations with Israel, Page 5.

of the peace process, to exert the role of the full partner on all the tracks," he said.

Mr. Salman's remarks consisted of written answers to questions to Syria by The New York Times.

At no point did he criticize Mr. Arafat or the PLO for entering the agreement with Israel. Until now, Syria has neither endorsed nor opposed Mr. Arafat's initiative, telling him that it was up to the Palestinians to decide what is best for them.

Diplomats believe that the biggest obstacle to translating the accord between Israel and the PLO into a basis for regional peace is reaching an agreement between Israel and Syria over the Golan Heights, which Israel has occupied since 1967. Mr. Salman repeated that Syria demands "a full and complete Israeli withdrawal from Golan," because "peace cannot co-exist with occupation."

The Syrian statement was made public the day after Mr. Clinton telephoned President Hafiz Assad to assure him that Washington was committed to fostering Syrian-Israeli negotiations over Golan.

Reports of Mr. Clinton's phone conversa-

See SYRIA, Page 2

Yeltsin Reinstates Economist Who Devised Reforms

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of Russia's free-market economic program whom President Boris N. Yeltsin dismissed last winter to appease conservatives, will rejoin the government in an effort to get the program back on track.

Mr. Yeltsin announced Mr. Gaidar's imminent return to the government during a visit Thursday at an Interior Ministry base. He said Mr. Gaidar, who served as prime minister until December, would replace a first deputy prime minister, Oleg I. Lobov, who has led a conservative bloc in the cabinet seeking to slow economic changes and reassert state control.

Mr. Yeltsin's move seems designed to bolster the beleaguered reformist wing of his cabinet and end the battles among the ministers that have left Russia in a political and economic limbo.

The move also appears directed at least in part at the West, where Mr. Gaidar is well known and where worries have grown about recent backsliding in Russia.

Inflation has surged recently, reaching more than 25 percent last month, and there are indications that the Central Bank's credit policy, held in check over the summer, is again easing.

Mr. Gaidar's appointment, which Mr. Yeltsin said would be made official by a presidential decree on Saturday, will certainly fulfill the Russian president's prediction that September will be a stormy and politically decisive month in his ongoing battles with the hard-line parliament.

In December 1992, the parliament forced Mr. Yeltsin to drop Mr. Gaidar and replace him with the current prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, an industrialist with less radical inclinations.

"The appointment of Gaidar is a provocation of the final political confrontation with parliament," said Mikhail Leontiev, a columnist for the Russian newspaper *Sovnnya*.

A commentator on the nightly Russian news said Mr. Yeltsin "at last has begun to take some decisive measures" and predicted that Mr. Gaidar's appointment and the firing of Mr. Lobov was just the first step.

Mr. Gaidar's decision to return to the cabinet was as unexpected as Mr. Yeltsin's sudden announcement. Although Mr. Gaidar serves as an adviser to the Russian leader, he has said in the past that he had no interest in rejoining the cabinet at this time.

One Gaidar associate said Thursday night that the economist changed his mind and agreed to rejoin the government after long consultations with Mr. Yeltsin and with Mr. Chernomyrdin during which they agreed to Mr. Gaidar's condition that Mr. Lobov be fired.

The Interfax news service quoted a spokesman for Mr. Gaidar as saying that several associates had urged Mr. Gaidar to take the job because the economic situation in the country has become so bad that drastic steps would soon be necessary.

The spokesman told Interfax that Mr. Gaidar ultimately decided to accept Mr. Yeltsin's request because "Gaidar cannot watch with indifference how his baby — Russia's reforms — is being suffocated by unskilled hands."



FRENCH FARM PROTEST FIZZLES — Riot police keeping watch Thursday on demonstrators at Rangis, the wholesale market south of Paris. Farmers briefly blocked roads and rail lines to Paris for a second day but caused little disruption. The government faces bigger protests next week as EC ministers debate French demands for a better deal on trans-Atlantic agricultural trade.

Lilliputian Leader Seeks Brobdingnagian Change

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — For a man who rules over one of the world's most lilliputian domains, Prince Hans-Adam II von und zu Liechtenstein has some big ideas.

He has proposed making the 160-square-kilometer principality a member of the United Nations, and now he wants to knock it into shape to compete in the European Community through membership in the associated European Economic Area.

After all, Liechtenstein already has a thriving high-tech industry — it is for example one of the world's largest manufacturers of false teeth and dental products. The prince has said that he wants to get away from the impression that this land is fit only for financial wheeler-dealers, mafiosi, money-launderers and tax evaders. In fact, the principality's fewer than 30,000 citizens are outnumbered by companies that hang a shingle here but do all their business somewhere else.

But the prince is running into stiff resistance. Many consider that things are fine the way they are. For instance, during the 1980s Liechtenstein never had more than a dozen unemployed at any time. Now, even in a recession, only 200 are out of work, peanuts compared with rates in the rest of Europe.

The conflict between the prince's desire for change and some of his wealthiest subjects' preference for the status quo was evident this week when Hans-Adam dismissed the entire

25-member Parliament for having defeated his prime minister, Markus Buechel, in a confidence motion.

Mr. Buechel said he had run afoul of an entrenched political clause when he brought in an outside professional to head the principality's personnel department instead of giving the job to a party crony.

The prince has touched off a constitutional crisis not only by dismissing the Parliament but also by asking Mr. Buechel to remain in office.

The prime minister said he intended to carry on with reforms. One he has in mind would involve bringing in foreign financial institutions and banks to compete with the three clamsell-secret national banks, including the prince's own Bank in Liechtenstein.

In what would sound like revolutionary language were it not coming from the princely side, Mr. Buechel said: "The progressive forces in this country are pressing forward, but they are obstructed by the ghosts of the past who rule us sometimes even from beyond the grave. Change will come. Those who adapt will be the winners. Those who do not will be the dinosaurs."

The prince's subjects are so used to being ruled by absolutist aristocrats in this mountain of states tucked between Switzerland and Austria that monarchist sentiment does not seem to have been much affected, judging from the respectful tone of the two party-controlled newspapers. Neither of the two main parties — one conservative, the other even more so — is challenging the monarchy, although a spokes-

man for the Patriotic Union said it was regrettable that the prince seemed to know a lot less and interfere a lot more than his father, Prince Francis Josef II.

While Switzerland, Liechtenstein has remained in a kind of Austro-Hungarian time warp. The prince can survey much of his domain from a gloomy castle perched above the steep streets of the capital, where cows with bells around their necks graze in the town center and bankers glide by in Swiss limousines to Alpine-style offices.

This is the second time the prince has dissolved Parliament in the last five years. The last time it was over a dispute about who should pay for a proposed art museum to house the royal family's art collection. The dispute was never resolved, which means that the collection remains locked away behind the castle walls.

Asked if a whiff of political instability might frighten away the bankers and business people on whom Liechtenstein relies for its wealth, Mr. Buechel replied:

"Our stability is in His Serene Highness the Prince. He is a man of far-reaching concepts and of high moral and ethical standards. He has been successful as the manager of the princely fortune which he has built into a small empire. It is very exceptional for a monarchy to have such a skilled man as the head of state."

The country must now elect a parliament more amenable to the prince's will. But Mr. Buechel said he expected to remain in office no matter who was elected.

WORLD BRIEFS

Japan-U.S. Anti-Missile Effort Urged

TOKYO (AFP) — The U.S. ambassador to Japan, Walter F. Mondale, has recommended that Japan and the United States set up a defense system capable of downing North Korean missiles, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Mr. Mondale, who arrived here Tuesday to take up the ambassadorship, reportedly told the Japanese deputy foreign minister, Kunihiko Saito, that he hoped the two countries would cooperate financially and technically in developing the proposed Theater Missile Defense system, which would involve the deployment of surveillance satellites capable of detecting a ballistic missile attack together with ground batteries that would intercept and destroy the missiles at high altitude. The United States shares Japanese concerns over the development of a North Korean missile, the Rodong-1, capable of reaching Japan and carrying a nuclear payload.

Ex-Finance Minister Assails Major

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister John Major's grip on power was shaken Thursday by a critically timed assault on his leadership by his former finance minister, Norman Lamont.

A year to the day since the pound was ejected from the exchange-rate mechanism in a humiliating defeat for Mr. Major's economic policies, Mr. Lamont challenged him to swear that Britain would never accept a single European currency.

"The prime minister should state categorically that Britain will not be participating in the third stage of monetary union," Mr. Lamont, who was dismissed as chancellor of the Exchequer in May, wrote in *The Times*. Mr. Major described Mr. Lamont's criticism of his leadership as "sad and disingenuous."

Italy Strike Settled, but Others Loom

ROME (Reuters) — Labor unrest over job security erupted in two Italian regions on Thursday after an agreement was reached in a chemicals-plant strike seen as a test case for Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

Demonstrators broke into the state-owned ILVA steel works in the southern port of Taranto, and employees at a coal mine on Sardinia barricaded themselves underground. Both enterprises were widely seen as potential flashpoints for trouble as the government moves to streamline state-run industries.

Both the government and unions hailed the agreement reached Thursday to settle a strike by workers who had barricaded themselves into the state-run Enichem chemicals plant in Crotona for 11 days. If the rank and file ratify the deal, most of the 500 workers will be found other jobs while about 200 will work as much as 50 percent less per week. A further 60 or so would be laid off with pay for two years. "It is a model for solving other, similar disputes," Italy's three main union groups said.

Kasparov and Short Draw 5th Game

LONDON (AP) — The British challenger, Nigel Short, forced a swift, 18-move draw in the fifth game Thursday of his world championship match with the titleholder, Garry Kasparov.

Mr. Kasparov leads, 4 to 1, in the 24-game series, which resumes Saturday.

Mr. Short, playing black in the Nimzo-Indian Defense, was clearly well prepared, using only 11 minutes to complete his moves, while Mr. Kasparov used 1 hour, 40 minutes. The result will shorten Mr. Short, who has consistently fallen behind on time in the previous games.

Russia to Seal Sunken N-Torpedoes

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Two nuclear-armed torpedoes from a sunken Soviet submarine will be sealed next year to prevent contamination of the Norwegian Sea that could last for up to 700 years, a Russian official said Thursday.

Tengiz Borisov, head of a special government committee, said the weapons were corroding quickly inside the submarine *Komsomolets* and could leak deadly plutonium by late 1994 or early 1995 if left alone.

"If there is a leak, fishing will be impossible in the Norwegian Sea for between 600 and 700 years," he said. The *Komsomolets* sank in the Barents Sea in April 1989 with the loss of 42 lives and now is embedded in mud in international waters at 1,683 meters (5,500 feet). Mr. Borisov said Russia would seal the arms at its cost. The submarine's nuclear reactor, he said, posed no immediate danger.

500 Homeless in Costa Rica Storm

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — A tropical storm lashed Costa Rica and Nicaragua on Thursday, leaving one person dead and 500 homeless and forcing thousands from their dwellings, officials said.

The Costa Rican Red Cross said a woman died of a heart attack in a village 150 kilometers south of San Jose, when a mud slide buried part of her home.

The National Emergency Commission said the storm, designated Gert, had provoked heavy rains and flooding in the preceding 36 hours on the southern Pacific coast. About 500 people saw their homes damaged or destroyed. In Nicaragua, about 4,000 people were evacuated as rivers burst their banks in torrential rains along the Atlantic Coast.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Major world airlines are returning to Tanzania. A surge in horticultural exports has created new demand for flights to Europe for businessmen and their cargo. British Airways and KLM have tripled direct flights to Dar es Salaam from one a week only two years ago. (Reuters)

Indonesia braces for possible strikes and protests over a law that fines jaywalkers. Introduction of the law was postponed last year after protests that it was too harsh and could encourage policemen to seek bribes. The law imposes a fine of 5,000 rupiah (\$2.50) for jaywalking, twice the minimum daily wage. It also will cost 60,000 rupiah (\$28.50) for driving without correct documents. (Reuters)

A record number of foreigners visited Britain in 1992 and spent more money than ever before, despite the recession, the British Tourist Authority said Thursday. Some 18.5 million visitors arrived in Britain last year, up from 17.1 million in 1991. They spent £7.9 billion pounds (\$12 billion at current rates), up £500 million on 1991. (Reuters)

GEORGIA: Attack by Rebels

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Shevardnadze had flown Wednesday to Mingrelia to try to end a rebellion by the supporters of former President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia.

Abkhaz separatists apparently hoped to take advantage of the turmoil by attacking while Mr. Shevardnadze's back was turned.

After the initial attack on Ochamchire on Thursday morning, the rebels began the assault on Sukhumi. Georgian sources said at least 800 rebels, supported by tanks, were involved in fighting on both fronts.

Gamsakhurdia supporters, known as "Zviadists," seized most of Mingrelia last week and threatened to cut off the whole of the west of the country. Speaking in Georgia's second largest city, Kutaisi, Mr. Shevardnadze made it clear that he was ready to begin military operations there.

New Azerbaijan Exodus

On a 90-mile stretch of highway in southwestern Azerbaijan, tens of thousands of people were on the move, fleeing as the war with Armenians over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh spilled ever deeper into Azerbaijan. The New York Times reported from Imishli, Azerbaijan.

The news wave brings the total number of displaced people in the former Soviet republic to almost 1 million — more than 10 percent of the population.

Beat-up cars piled high with rugs, pots and pans, were clunking down the road on wheels with no rubber on the rims. Trucks overloaded with mattresses and bed frames tried to pass tractors pulling wagons built to carry tons of cotton, but now filled with clothes, children and ducks. Heavy construction vehicles like cranes and road graders carried refrigerators and stoves.

"What did we do to deserve this?" asked a 55-year-old Azerbaijani shepherd named Bakshir Kerimov. He said an armored column of two tanks and an armored personnel carrier backed by scores of Armenian soldiers from Nagorno-Karabakh — an Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan — had attacked his village in Gubathi Province while a cease-fire was supposed to be in effect.

TALKS: Bosnia Meeting Is Set

Continued from Page 1

nia-Herzegovina into three ethnic republics. But the Serbs and Croats rebuffed Muslim demands for more Serb-held territory and for access to the Adriatic in the Croatian port of Neum.

At the time, Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia's Muslim-dominated government, said he would never accept an agreement that allowed Serbs to retain land seized by force and subjected to "ethnic cleansing." He also insisted that the Muslim republic will retain the union's UN seat.

So far, there are no signs of progress on either of these points although, as part of the agreement reached this week between Mr. Izetbegovic and Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, the Muslims and Croats agreed to form a working group to study frontier questions and access to the sea.

Returning to Sarajevo from Geneva on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Izetbegovic said at a news conference, "I want to state once more that we will not give up our requests." He expressed doubt that the work of mediators would be completed by Tuesday.

The agreement on Thursday between Muslims and Serbs resulted from overnight negotiations between Mr. Izetbegovic and a senior Bosnian Serb official, Miroslav Krstic, who flew to Geneva after holding talks with the mediators on Wednesday in the Montenegrin capital, Podgorica, also known as Titograd.

Diplomats said Mr. Krstic was authorized to conclude the deal by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who is trying to end a mutiny by Serbian soldiers in the town of Banja Luka. Mr. Karadzic is expected to attend the meeting Tuesday at Sarajevo.

The principal novelty in the agreement on Thursday between Muslims and Serbs is that, two

Rabin Sets Terms

Continued from Page 1

For a Withdrawal From Lebanon

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel would withdraw its soldiers from southern Lebanon if Lebanese troops proved they could contain Hezbollah guerrillas there, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Thursday.

"Let's start confidence building measures and let's start with Lebanon," he said in an interview broadcast for Rosh Hashanah.

The Lebanese government had no immediate comment. Beirut rejected a similar offer in August, saying that first Israel had to comply with a UN Security Council resolution demanding it withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

Lebanon considers the Shiite Muslim guerrillas to be a legitimate resistance to foreign occupation.

"If they can prove for six months or more that they are capable of preventing terror, then I am willing to come to a peace treaty with Lebanon within three months," Mr. Rabin said.

"No government of Israel has ever demanded a centimeter of the sovereign land of Lebanon," he said. "All we want is security."

SYRIA: Accusation Against Israel

Continued from Page 1

In his statement, Mr. Salman accused Israel of working over the months "to drain the essence" from the peace talks launched in Madrid, because it had no interest in any agreement that would oblige it to withdraw from Arab lands and abandon its aim of "expansion and hegemony" over the region.

The obvious evidence of this is that they turned to secret talks in Oslo to get around the basics of the peace process, which had started to restrict Israel's ability to maneuver and blackmail during the Washington round of negotiation," Mr. Salman said. "From this point of view, the effect of the Gaza-Jericho agreement on advancing or setting back the peace process should be looked at from the Israeli point of view and the Israeli position; that they will try to exploit any new gap in the Arab stand, make more divisions and aim to impose facts in the negotiations, under the cover of the peace process."

U.S. Frees Jordan Aid

The United States plans to release \$30 million in security aid to Jordan, the State Department said Thursday, two days after Israel and Jordan signed an agenda for peace. Reuters reported from Washington.

On Wednesday, the two men were in Libya, where they conferred with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi. So far, only Libya and Iraq, among Arab governments, have openly challenged the agreement between Mr. Arafat and Israel.

Mr. Assad also called on Mr. Assad to silence Palestinian radical groups based in Damascus and now leading the opposition to the Israeli-PLO agreement.

Earlier Wednesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel suggested that Mr. Assad was holding out peace with one hand at the same time that he was offering aid and cover with the other to Palestinian radicals opposed to it.

Syrian radio reported Thursday that Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam met in Damascus with Nayef Hawatmeh and Georges Hadeed, leaders of Palestinian radicals in Damascus.

On Wednesday, the two men were in Libya, where they conferred with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi. So far, only Libya and Iraq, among Arab governments, have openly challenged the agreement between Mr. Arafat and Israel.

MAFIA: Palermo Priest Slain, Apparently by the Mob

Continued from Page 1

were directed at sacred monuments, one damaging the Basilica of San Giovanni in Laterano, another the ancient church of San Giorgio in Velabro, both in Rome.

Luciano Violante, a leftist deputy who is head of the Italian Parliament's anti-Mafia commission, said, "This is a quantum leap in Cosa Nostra's actions. We must respond forcefully, just as we would if this had been a major Mafia attack."

MAFIA: Palermo Priest Slain, Apparently by the Mob

Continued from Page 1

It was the first killing of a priest by the Mafia since the death in 1979 of the Reverend Giacinto Castromiro. But the circumstances of that killing illustrate the distance the church has come in a few years. Father Castromiro was familiar with mob leaders, often described as being "in the odor of the Mafia," and was shot in an underworld entanglement.

The Roman Catholic Church, which has a strong following among Sicily's 5 million people, has taken a strong line in recent years against the Mafia, threatening to excommunicate its leaders who are brought to justice. But the real wave of protest has broken out since the killing of Giovanni Falcone, the magistrate heading the fight against organized crime, in May, 1992.

Church resistance to the Mafia was further galvanized last May, when thousands of Sicilians cheered Pope John Paul II as he traveled through Sicily and paid homage in Trapani, a Mafia stronghold, to judges and prosecutors who died fighting the mob.

Vowing to continue the church's struggle, Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, the archbishop of Palermo, said Thursday, "We certainly will not limit ourselves to tears for this murdered priest. Certainly, his work disturbed some people."

Father Turturo described his older colleague as a man dedicated to dissuading teenagers from becoming apprentice gangsters. He listed the construction of a parish center for the youth and the elderly, and a civic committee to foment resistance to local corruption, as among his accomplishments.

Father Turturo described the killing as an act of "desperation" by a Mafia confessor by the loss of two former pillars of strength in Sicily, politicians and the church. He said Father Puglisi had redoubled his efforts with youth after the Pope's visit to Sicily, and in July organized a commemorative service to mark the killing of Judge Falcone. Shortly thereafter, a fire was set at the doors of his parish church.

Mandela to Ask UN for Repeal of Sanctions

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela will ask the United Nations to remove sanctions against South Africa, once his strongest weapon in the war on apartheid, when he addresses the General Assembly next week, an aide said Thursday.

"He will call for the repeal of all remaining sanctions, with the exception of those against arms sales," said Stanley Mabileza of the African National Congress international affairs department.

Mr. Mandela and President Frederik W. de Klerk will be selling the new South Africa at high-level meetings in Europe and North America later this month. They will be seeking big investment in the post-apartheid economy.

Mr. Mandela "hopes that by the time he addresses the assembly on Sept. 24, the South African Parliament will have passed into law a bill setting up a transitional executive council," Mr. Mabileza said. "He is waiting for that."

Sanctions against imports, which the ANC had previously said should remain in force until a democratically elected government was in power, should go with the rest, Mr. Mabileza said.

BEAUTY: South Africa Pageants

Continued from Page 1

hushed the inevitable charges of tokenism by showing formidable aplomb in the face of some nasty invective ("I don't like black people," one caller announced when Miss Mofokeng was a guest on a radio call-in show). She has also shown she has more on her mind than beauty tips, the subject of at least three books by previous holders of the crown.

In her first weeks as Miss South Africa she has declared firm opinions in favor of abortion rights and against the African tradition of paying for brides; she has offered help to a center for abused women, and has led a peace march through the battle-weary black township of Katlehong.

In an interview she even said she supported the right of black democracy campaigners to disrupt the Miss World pageant in December in Sun City, which is in a black homeland run by a dictator hostile to South Africa's first universal elections. South Africa was readmitted to Miss World competition in 1991 after a 13-year banishment for its racial policies.

"It's very legitimate," she said of the threatened protest. "This is one thing that can make people listen." Political opinions have usually been a handicap for beauty contestants, and especially for South Africans, whose every patriotic platitude was bound to be taken as a defense of apartheid.

Annelise Kriel, Miss South Africa in 1974, was so rigorously coached to avoid politics that she ducked even the most innocuous questions about her native land. She went on to win the Miss World title, married two millionaires in succession and is currently entertaining newspaper readers with a battle to restrict her second husband's right to visit their children.

"She was South Africa's substitute for Princess Di," said Doreen Levin, a reporter who covered 18 Miss South Africa contests before retiring to write a book on beauty pageants.

Mrs. Levin said that until 1978 South Africa sent two contestants to international competition, a white and a nonwhite Miss South Africa, the latter included to appease the outside world.

Since then, the competition has been integrated, but black finalists remain the exception.

Last year, Amy Kleinhaus, a mixed-race woman, became the first nonwhite to be crowned Miss South Africa.

The crowning of Miss Mofokeng has silenced the fairness debate for now. Rocky Malebana-Meteng, one of the ANC organizers assigned to the Miss South Africa issue, declined to specify what promises sponsors have made to promote nonwhite contestants in the future, except to say: "They committed themselves to providing resources, facilities and exposure."

"Of course, some people feel the competition is totally unnecessary, demoralizing, and all sorts of things," Mr. Malebana-Meteng added. "My position is, if it draws that amount of publicity, resources and spectators, then it must be fair and representative."

TRIAL: 3 Ex-Aides Convicted in Berlin Wall Killings

Continued from Page 1

no individual guilt because of East Germany's laws and its collective leadership, have been rejected," said the civil rights activist Wolfgang Templin on German radio.

And Karin Gueffroy, mother of the last victim killed at the Berlin Wall, said the sentences provided "a little satisfaction."

All six of the defendants, including those eventually excused, were members of the East German National Defense Council, the Communist state's highest military body. Among other charges, the prosecution contended that minutes from a meeting of the council in May 1974 proved the men had agreed that "the ruthless use of firearms must continue" in response to attempts at "illegally" crossing the border.

Nearly 600 people are believed to have died trying to flee East Germany because of the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 and the fall of the wall in late 1989.

Prosecutors originally picked 13 of those cases — later narrowed to seven — and argued that Mr. Honecker and his associates had conspired to commit manslaughter. In separate trials of the border guards charged with carrying out the shoot-to-kill orders, two have gone to prison, nine have received suspended sentences, and 13 have been acquitted.

Defense attorneys in the Berlin trial countered that the wall had been built on orders from Moscow.

TRIAL: 3 Ex-Aides Convicted in Berlin Wall Killings

Continued from Page 1

Earlier this week, Mr. Honecker's successor, Egon Krenz, appealed to the United Nations for help, claiming that Bonn was conducting "a political trial intended to settle the score with East Germany."

Judge Boss agreed after Thursday's verdict that the three defendants could remain free pending appeal. Mr. Albrecht already has been freed because of ill-health and the other two are unlikely to serve much more time than they already have during preventive detention.

Honecker in Clinic

Mr. Honecker was admitted to a Chilean clinic but his doctors said he would be going home later Thursday after checks and routine treatment for liver cancer. Reuters reported from Santiago, Chile.

His chief doctor, Pedro Cubillos, said that Mr. Honecker had walked into the clinic late on Wednesday and would go home Thursday afternoon.

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Handwritten scribbles and markings at the bottom of the page.

ASIAN TOPICS

Singapore Pays Poor To Limit Family Size

The most recent twist in Singapore's frequently changing population policy may sound Orwellian...

Officials say they hope, by using incentives rather than coercion, to ease the lot of poor parents and give their children better educations.

Not for the first time, population policy has prompted some Singaporeans to evoke the specter of eugenics...



A SNAKE CALLED SUSHI — Customers at a Taiwan store admiring the sinuous curves of a Japanese sushi display...

and not withdraw grants from women who are single parent heads (of families)...

Around Asia

An exodus from Hong Kong as China's 1997 takeover approaches? It does not seem to be happen-

ing. The crown colony's population is growing faster than at any time in the past 12 years...

A towering statue of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur in the main park in Incheon, where he was killed during the Korean War...

ple during the year, while births outnumbered deaths by 42,500.

shows a lack of pride," said an Incheon city official, who asked to remain unidentified.

Mr. Wei, 43, was arrested in 1979 after writing essays calling for democracy and denouncing China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping...

China's leaders rejected Western appeals for Mr. Wei's release for years. They announced his release 10 days before the International Olympic Committee vote...

Dissident Is 'Absolutely Free'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BEIJING — Relatives of a prominent Chinese dissident who were allowed to meet with him after his release from prison said Thursday that there were no restrictions on his movements.

The family members said that Wei Jingsheng was resting in a guest house in a Beijing suburb. The Chinese authorities allowed Mr. Wei to meet with his brother and sister at the guest house Wednesday night.

"I will return to the city within a few days and meet with all my friends," Mr. Wei said in a note given to his brother and released Thursday. "Thank you all for your concern."

Mr. Wei, 43, was arrested in 1979 after writing essays calling for democracy and denouncing China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, as an autocrat. The forthrightness of his writings, the length of his term and unofficial reports of his refusal to recant in prison made him an international symbol of China's suppressed democracy movement.

In another sign of apparent concern by Chinese authorities over the Olympic bid, the Communist Party has banned an open-air rock concert that would have brought local and foreign bands and thousands of youths to a farm outside Beijing, the organizer said.

Nuclear Agency Rejects North Korea's Conditions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency has rejected North Korea's latest conditions for the inspection of its nuclear facilities, an agency official said Thursday.

David Kyd, a spokesman for the agency, also said that recent North Korean proposals for a resumption of talks were insufficient.

According to Mr. Kyd, the latest North Korean proposals were contained in a letter from the North Korean energy minister in response to a request by the agency director, Hans Blix, for more talks following a first unsuccessful round earlier this month in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The United States and its allies have been pressing Pyongyang to allow inspections of the two sites in Yongbyon, north of the capital, suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

The party's central propaganda department overruled a Culture Ministry permit for the Yanoji Modern Music Festival. "The central authorities are worried," said the organizer, Zhong Lindo, "about having so many young people in one place at one time so soon after the Olympics vote."

(A.P. Reuters)

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(A.P. Reuters)

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MIDEAST PEACE / A KING'S CHOICE

Militants Confront Uncertain Future Opposing Arafat

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — In the two weeks since the news broke that the PLO and the Israelis were negotiating a peace agreement, the Palestinian refugee districts and souks of Damascus have become a cauldron of intrigue and argument.

Here, in the narrow streets where the Palestinian movement's most militant opposition groups have their offices, the question of the moment is: What can or should be done to sabotage the deal wrought by Yasser Arafat and Israel?

Despite a torrent of angry words and even threats, the strategy of those opposed to the Arafat plan seems far from clear. Not only are the 10 Damascus-based groups, which span the spectrum of Palestinian politics from Marxism to Muslim fundamentalism, unable to agree among themselves, but their capacity to challenge Mr. Arafat inside the occupied territories remains doubtful.

So far, the so-called rejectionist organizations — who claim to have large numbers of adherents within the occupied territories — have found themselves largely isolated within the Arab world, since governments from the Gulf to the River Jordan have gone on record as supporting Mr. Arafat's initiative, if only as a tentative step toward a larger Middle East settlement.

More important, even the militants' Syrian hosts have given no indication what kind of leeway, if any, they will allow the opposition groups. Until now, Syria has steered a carefully neutral public course on the Israeli-Palestinian accord, saying only that the Palestinians must do what they think best for them.

Western diplomats here argue that how soon and how comfortably President Hafez Assad is drawn into a satisfactory agreement of his own with Israel for the return of the Golan Heights may well be the determining factor in whether he gives the Damascus-based radicals free rein.

For the Palestinian radicals, who have become accustomed to the patronage and at least tacit support of Syria, the current situation is worrying. "The future is not certain at all," said Daoud Talhami, an official of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the most radical groups within the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"In two or three years, Israel might have diplomatic relations with several Arab countries," Mr. Talhami said. "It may have solved its border problems with Syria and its neighbors, and the Palestinian people could be left in a weakened position, to contend for themselves with Israel."

Looking for an Arab sponsor, Nayef Hawatmeh, the head of the Democratic Front, and Georges Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were reported to be meeting with Colonel Muammar Gadhafi of Libya, one of only two Arab governments on record as opposing the accord.

The other is Iraq, isolated within the Arab world since the Gulf War. Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO foreign policy spokesman, who refused to support the Palestinian-Israeli accord, is currently visiting Baghdad. Also opposing the accord is Iran, Muslim but not Arab.

Mr. Habash and his fellow radicals and Mr. Kaddoumi argue that Mr. Arafat has sold the Palestinians short by closing a deal for limited self-government.

While the peace plan provides for autonomy over time throughout most of the occupied territories, critics here say there is nothing in it offering hope for the creation of a separate Palestinian state, nor does it address what will happen to the more than 3 million people now in the Palestinian diaspora.

Still, the Popular Front and the Democratic Front, the largest of the radical groups, have each gone out of their way to say they want to avoid a Palestinian civil war.

The various Palestinian factions are, meanwhile, having problems agreeing among themselves.

The militant Islamic group Hamas, for example, one of two Palestinian organizations made up of fundamentalists, has called for convening a Palestinian congress in Yemen to seek a new Palestinian leadership from among those opposed to the accord. But the Popular Front and Democratic Front, whose own leftist agenda contrasts sharply with the arch-conservative Muslims, have indicated that such a meeting is premature.



INTO THE FAD — The Yasser Arafat T-shirt is one of the best-selling new lines at this souvenir shop in the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem, where an Israeli soldier was browsing Thursday.

Hassan's Delicate Dilemma Moroccan King Is a Key to Arab-Israeli Ties

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

RABAT, Morocco — Having accorded de facto recognition to Israel by welcoming Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to his summer palace, King Hassan II of Morocco now faces a delicate problem: Should the two countries merely live together or has the time come to exchange rings?

The king's choice on whether to establish diplomatic relations with Israel is crucial because it will be a guide to the degree of political support Arab states are prepared to give Mr. Rabin in the bid for peace with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But Westerners here believe the decision for the king will be particularly difficult, because it involves a clash of personal instinct and pragmatic considerations.

On the one hand, Hassan, through his extraordinary gesture on Tuesday and quiet diplomacy before that, has already demonstrated that he believes Morocco has a special role to play.

Surrounded by several prominent Jewish advisers, acutely aware of the economic potential of a formal opening to a state where close to 500,000 Jews of Moroccan descent live, proud of his dynasty's history of protection of the Jews, and eager to cap his past peacemaking efforts through a pioneering role in reinforcing this week's peace accords, the king is believed to be personally enthusiastic about diplomatic recognition of Israel.

Moreover, he has shown that he is prepared, on occasion, to go out on a limb, attracting the pique and even outright denunciation of other Arab leaders. One interpretation here of his invitation to Mr. Rabin is that Hassan was trying to upstage King Hussein of

Jordan, for whom he is known to bear little affection. Jordan's peace plans with Israel were announced in Washington on the same day as Mr. Rabin's visit.

By all accounts, the invitation to Mr. Rabin was prepared in the utmost secrecy. U.S. diplomats here were in the dark, alerted only at the last minute of Mr. Rabin's impending arrival.

Thus, Hassan, having acted on a discreet personal initiative, clearly has a lot of explaining to do with other Arab leaders. It appears certain that he will want to consult at length with them.

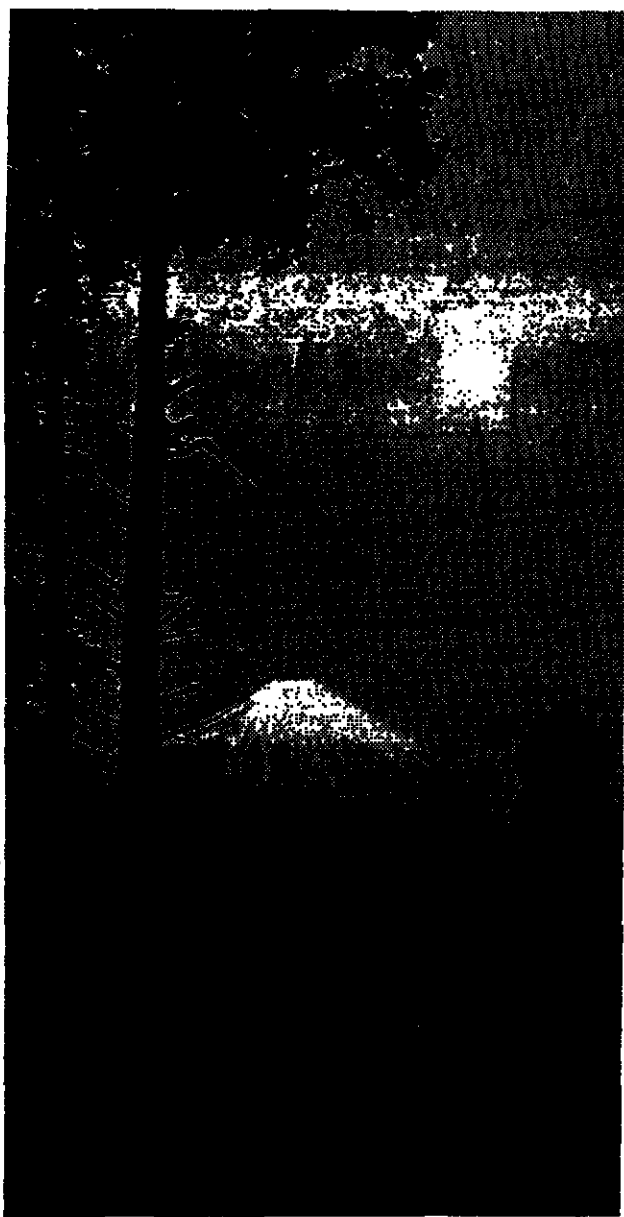
"This process of consultation will take some time, and is one reason I'm convinced that formal recognition of Israel is still some months off," a Western European diplomat said.

Hassan also has to move with some circumspection with respect to his own country. Although his hold on power is extremely secure, bolstered by a stranglehold on information reflected in the fact that every Moroccan newspaper on Wednesday trumpeted the monarch's role as "a pioneer of the strong Islamic militant movement in neighboring Algeria."

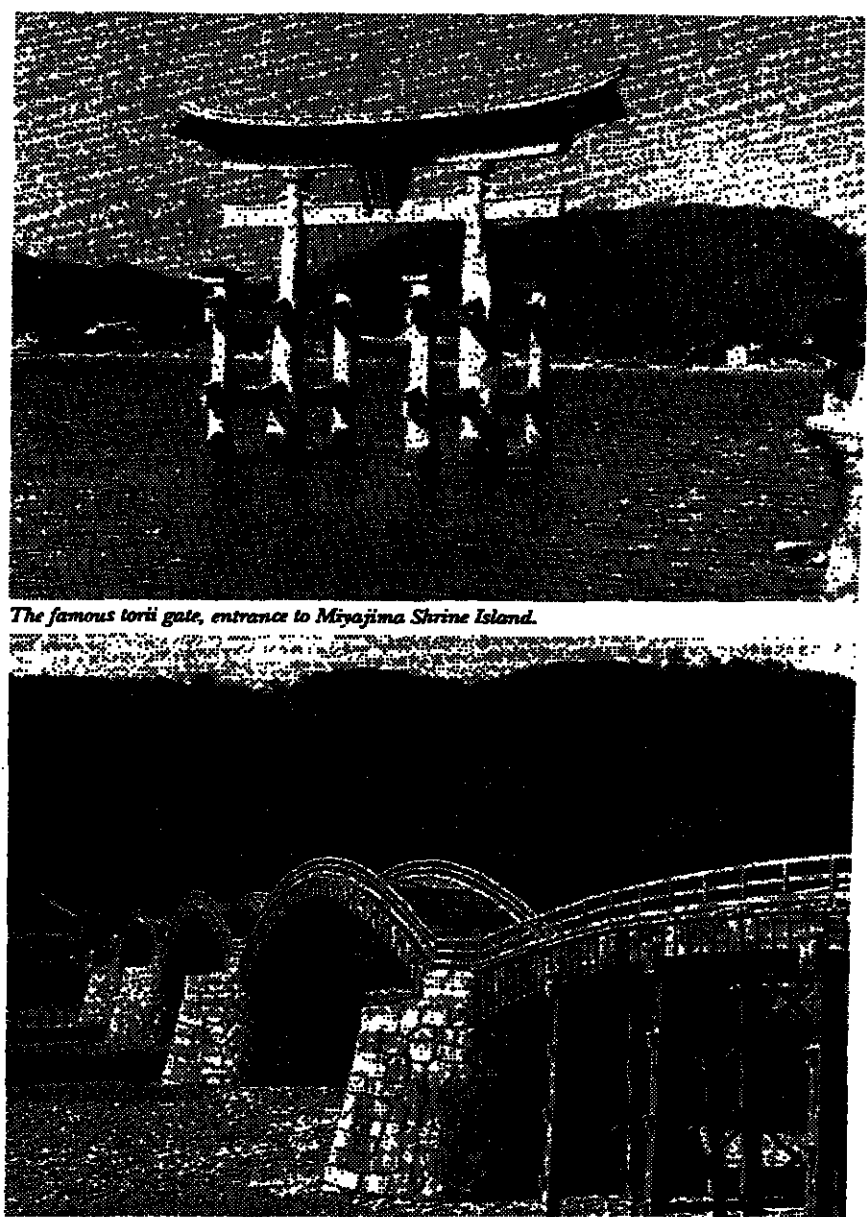
Arab nationalists have also been gaining ground, and a rapid establishment of diplomatic ties with Israel, before the future of the Israeli-Palestinian accords is clear, could boost their standing.

All this suggested that some time may pass before the king grants the diplomatic recognition that his invitation so clearly seemed to press. The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, appeared to show an appreciation of the difficulties on Tuesday when he said, "There must be a certain gradual approach in this development."

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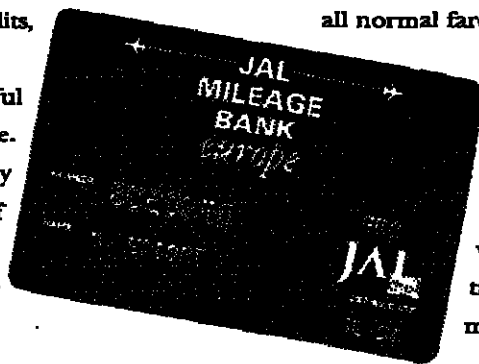
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U.S. Jewish Leaders Urge Self-Rule Aid

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Rabbis and other leaders of American Judaism, in surprise appeals, are calling for U.S. government and private financial support to help Palestinians build self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The calls, issued in hastily rewritten Rosh Hashanah sermons marking the Jewish New Year and in statements by leading Jewish groups, come just days after Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed a momentous accord on the White House lawn Monday, ushering in what many see as breathtaking changes.

Among those supporting economic aid for the Palestinians are the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the central body of 850 Reform congregations in the United States and Canada, as well as Lester Pollack, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, an alliance of 50 national Jewish groups.

While supporting aid, the rabbis also urged continued support for Israel and reminded their congregants not to underestimate the difficulties ahead.

In Los Angeles, a Reform rabbi, Harvey J. Fields, told congregants at Rosh Hashanah services Wednesday night: "Just as we raise our voices for support of Israel, we will now need to raise our voices in support of economic aid for the Palestinians from the United States, Japan, European nations and from the Arab states."

In New York, Mr. Pollack of the Jewish conference said a just and lasting peace must be grounded in economic stability.

"If people in the region don't see the benefits, they're likely to be susceptible to the pleas of religious radical terrorism," he said. "I've been a supporter of economic development, and I think it should be both public and private initiatives at this point because there are real opportunities for peace."

Israel Seeks to Clean Its Slate of UN Rebukes

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Egypt, Russia, and the United States have agreed to work with Israel to eliminate, revise, or defer many resolutions on Middle East affairs that the UN General Assembly has adopted.

The countries believe that the resolutions have been rendered irrelevant by the agreements Israel signed this week with the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan, diplomats said.

The countries plan to press for the wholesale revision of the 32 resolutions, most of them critical of Israel, at the General Assembly meeting that starts Tuesday.

Israel wants the Assembly to cancel resolutions condemning its record on human rights in the occupied territories, criticizing its relations with South Africa, as well as its refusal to renounce nuclear weapons.

"A change must lead to a change in these United Nations resolutions, and we have a responsibility to get rid of obsolete, anachronistic

and counterproductive resolutions, which are irrelevant to the new Middle East situation," the representative of Israel, Gad Yacobi, said Wednesday.

Mr. Yacobi also met with the U.S. representative, Madeleine K. Albright. He has secured the broad support of the Egyptian representative, Nabil A. Elaraby, as well as that of Yuri Vorontsov, the Russian representative.

Two years ago the General Assembly, bowing to U.S. pressure, revoked the resolution of 1974 that equated Zionism with racism.

Israel also wants resolutions dealing with the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories put aside. It is also pushing for the Assembly to defer any discussion of the Golan Heights.

The campaign to withdraw or amend resolutions would remove a principal focus of Assembly activity. Israel and South Africa are the two countries that usually preoccupy the annual gathering of members. But the end of apartheid and moves toward political reconciliation in South Africa have reduced concern over developments there.

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A Flawed Health Care Plan

President Bill Clinton's health care proposal relies heavily on a new competitive market to drive national health care toward high quality and low costs. But political timidity and exaggerated savings estimates may doom the market to failure.

likely to squeeze out important services. One remedy is to change the tax incentives to encourage individuals to select the low-cost policies. Mr. Clinton would require employers to pay at least 80 percent of the cost of the average policy that workers could choose.

The Last Pennant Race

Of all the things that have been done to baseball over the years to try to make a little more money out of it, none is quite so sad as the new realignment scheme approved by major-league owners.

ed, possibly sometime in November but before Thanksgiving. One division in each league will have only four teams — half of which could go to the playoffs.

Other Comment

Strife in Both Camps

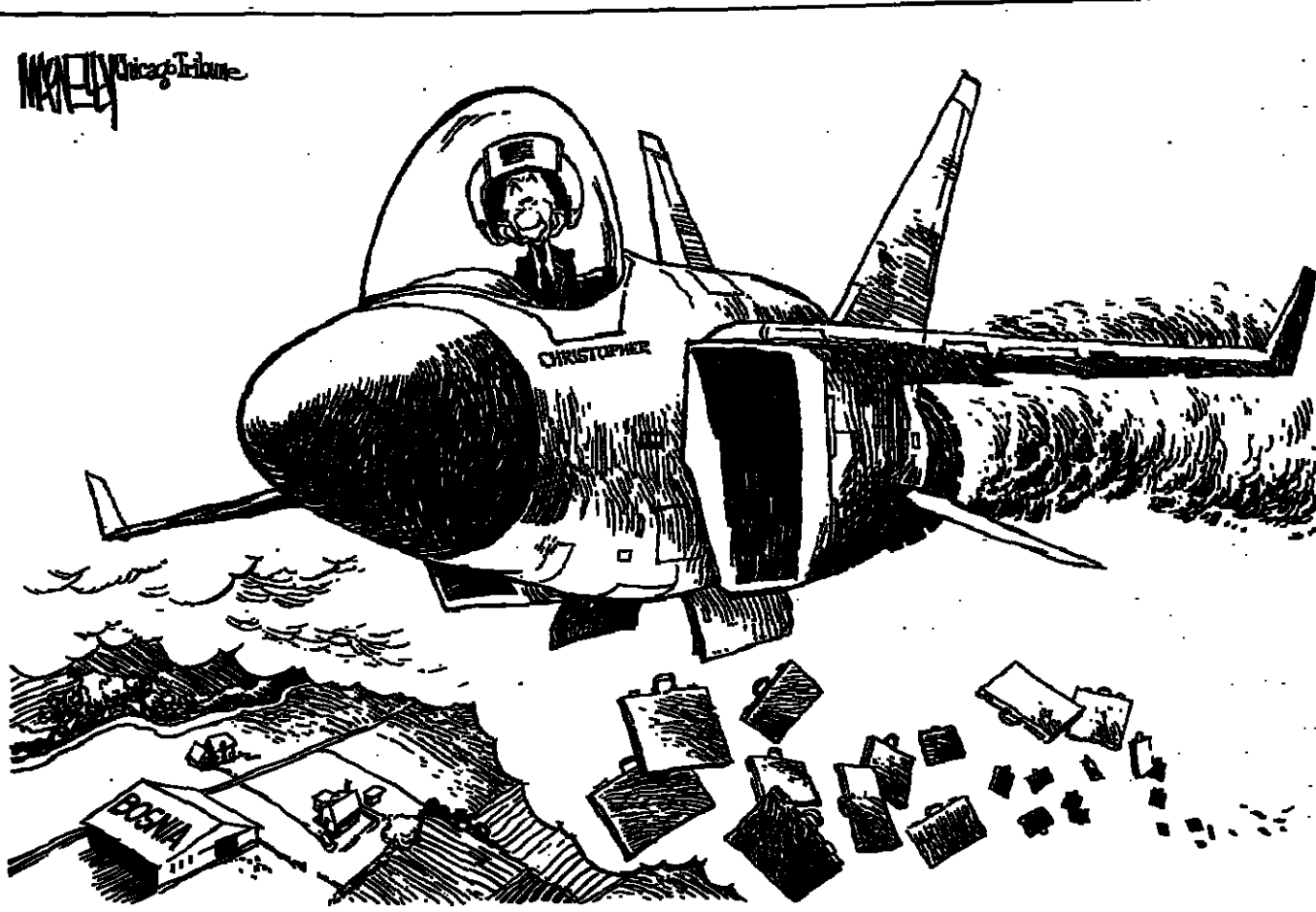
There is a test here for the Palestinians — how to resolve the conflict within the community. Some support the peace accord wholeheartedly, some oppose it in detail, others are totally against what they call betrayal.

The Buried Killers

To the relief of all, the famous doomsday clock of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists has been slipping further and further from midnight. Longtime readers of that publication can recall a minute hand two minutes from the perpendicular.

concern is particularly deep in countries as heavily mined as Cambodia and El Salvador, where, in a way, every belated detonation brings the war monster back to life.

'Clockwork Orange,' 1993
'What had a young fellow the other day who is an excellent student. [He was] stopped at a street corner. He was wearing a gold chain; somebody asked him for it. He started to run, and was shot in the back and killed ... In Detroit, a young mother went to a bank machine to get \$80. She was accosted by three youths. She was shot and killed by a 9-year-old.



Idling Fuzzily Over Bosnia, in Multilateral Fog

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton rises to a needling and is prepared to needle back. In our interview on Sunday, he was asked if, in what he had called his "terrific" phone call to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, he urged an end to the anti-Israeli boycott.

Clinton: 'One of them told me his government would fall if he did it.'

day at the signing ceremony, in the best speech of his life, he urged "ending the boycotts." But the word "fuzzy" got to him. Asked about his lack of leadership on Bosnia, he responded: "There is a Security Council. And some people on it have a veto. And the people on it who have a veto have vetoed what I think is appropriate to do in Bosnia."

By William Safire

his subject, "is very, very fuzzy about what specifically we should do in the face of French, British and Russian opposition." "Every last one of them," he emphasized, "so as not to overlook mine." "And certainly very fuzzy on what the legal basis of such action would be."

Somalia: Let's Be Clear About the Terrible Choices

By Caleb Carr

NEW YORK — General Mohamed Farrah Aidid again showed he would stop at nothing when he sent women and children amid his henchmen into Mogadishu streets to attack members of the United Nations force last week.

in Addis Ababa earlier this year, have allowed him to portray himself as a legitimate leader. Seizing General Aidid, General Morgan and other gang leaders and disarming their followers should have been the first order of business. If the troops are to stay, we should pursue that goal more aggressively.

Freed from the fighting, UN officials could see whether there are leaders who care more about Somalis than personal power. If not, the protectorate status would have to be extended until such leaders emerged. That might take months — or years.

Talk to Aidid, Don't Demonize Him

By Tom Farer

WASHINGTON — Last Friday's bloody collision of United Nations forces and Somali men and women in Mogadishu has reinforced the case of those who favor a swift exit by the United States.

he should come to them, both Admiral Howe and the head of the U.S. Liaison Mission probably intensified his perception of hostility. What should UN policy have been? The minority view comes to this: General Aidid's professions of good intentions should have been tested; that UN and U.S. diplomats should have remained judiciously apart from the country's internal politics — and should have avoided the appearance of having a favorite and a villain.

Mr. Carr is author of "The Devil Soldier." This was adapted by The New York Times from an article in the fall issue of the World Policy Journal.

Other Ways To Help Pay For Peace

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — "The political deal is done, now it's time for economics," Yasser Arafat said at the end of his secret negotiations for a mutual recognition pact with Israel, according to a knowledgeable official. Mr. Arafat has it exactly right. To end the decades of hostility and killing, economic stability will be needed in the entire Middle East.

The New York Times

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Handwritten Arabic text: كذا هو الحال

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Master" and other illegible characters.

OPINION

Israelis Should Understand Why They Need a PLO State

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The fear of most conservative Israelis hostile to the agreement signed on Monday in Washington is that it will produce "a PLO state." They say autonomy for Gaza and Jericho will provide a military and political salient from which a new assault will be mounted. They do not understand that the real danger will come if there is no PLO state. Israel needs the PLO to make this agreement succeed. If Gaza and Jericho are not effectively governed, chaotic conditions persist, the PLO's authority is lost, and Hamas and the other fundamentalist and radical factions flourish, then Israel will well and truly be threatened.

Arab nationalism of the 1920s and '30s, which flourished in intellectual and university circles. It produced the Ba'ath movement in the eastern Mediterranean, and later the so-called Arab socialism taken up by military intellectuals and insurrectionists after World War II. Palestinian nationalism began in the 1930s as resistance to Jewish settlement. The Ba'ath movement today has ended in squalid tribal dictatorships in Syria and Iraq. Nasser's socialism failed as a pan-Arab movement, although its record in Egypt was mixed. In the western Mediterranean, Algerian nationalism successfully expelled French colonialism but then installed military dictatorship. The prominent "Arab nationalists" of the present day are the dictators Hafiz Assad in Syria, Saddam Hussein in Iraq and Muammar Gadhafi in Libya — all of them scandalously self-serving betrayers of serious reform.

The PLO made this agreement with Israel because Yasser Arafat is weak and his authority over his own movement badly eroded. The PLO leadership split over signing the agreement. In and out of the PLO, an important part of the Palestinian community thinks the Palestinian cause betrayed.

Can the people who believe this be marginalized, neutralized or converted to support of the new autonomous Palestine? Events and actions do manufacture realities. The existence of the agreement, the experience of autonomy, the withdrawal of Israeli troops, all will contribute to a change in outlook that already has begun.

One young Fatah activist in Gaza, a stone-thrower and enemy of Yasser Arafat before the Washington agreement, told the French press afterward that he would join a new Palestinian police force to enforce the agreement. "The Hamas people are no longer in the real world," he said. "To demand all of Israel is unrealistic. When they see that our experiment is working, they'll throw down their arms — they really will."

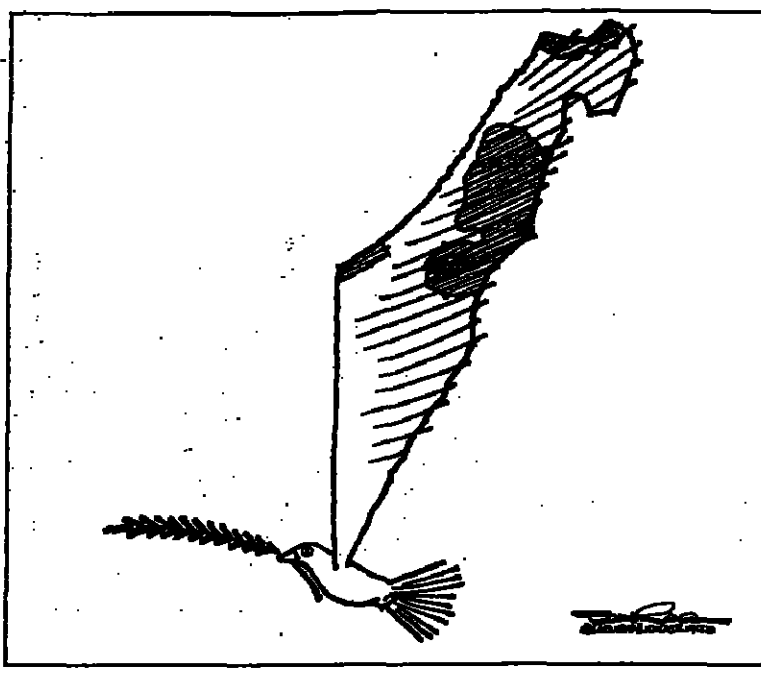
But will the experiment work? A stable Gaza and Jericho, successfully negotiating a larger Palestinian autonomy and sovereignty, means a secure Israel. Justice for the Palestinians means peace for the Israelis. It also means a larger pacification of the Middle East, whose history since the 1920s has been driven by the struggle between Zionism and the Palestinians. This is why the United States and the West European governments are prepared to put serious money into development of the new Palestine.

This failure of secular nationalism is responsible for the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. The secular nationalists had originally meant to apply to their own societies the liberal and democratic ideas of the West, or those of an avowedly progressive socialism. These efforts failed or were betrayed. Ordinary life was not greatly improved, and the Arab masses — and Islamic intellectuals — continued to believe that they were victimized by the Western powers, and by their own leaders as well.

The result of this was religious revival, which became a powerful political force by promising that a return to virtue and strict Islamic law would bring restoration of the glories of the Persian Empire and Arab Caliphate, and recreate the power that Islamic civilization had exercised from the 8th century to the late Middle Ages. Islamic fundamentalism thus is the successor and challenger to an Arab nationalism originally based on Western ideas, which is still committed to the secular state and is opposed to theocracy. Fundamentalism's current strength is proportionate to secular nationalism's weakness.

The PLO is secular, "socialist," connected in spirit to the nationalist movements of the 1950s. (Even its terrorism was learned from Europe. Europe's anarchists, Serbian and Irish nationalists, and even some Zionists led the way in that respect.) Because the PLO's nationalism is based on Western ideas of the state and economy it is, in principle, capable of collaboration or integration with the Israeli state. This would not be true of an autonomous or sovereign Palestine ruled by fundamentalism.

Thus Israelis have every cause to want a PLO Palestine to succeed. The country's present leaders understand this. The enemies of Israel have now become the enemies of Yasser Arafat. The PLO is Israel's unwelcome but inevitable ally. *International Herald Tribune.* © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Farming as a Most Honorable Profession

By Colman McCarthy

BLAIRSTOWN, New Jersey — To get the real dirt about religion, I suggest spending some time digging, mulching and fertilizing God's earth with Sister Miriam Therese MacGillis. She is the director of Genesis Farm, a 104-acre (42-hectare) northern New Jersey site about 40 minutes west of Manhattan in the Delaware River Valley where the Miaminista tribe — "people of stony country" — worked the land for at least 7,000 years.

In 1979, Sister Miriam's order, the Dominican Sisters of Caldwell, New Jersey, was bequeathed the acreage in the will of a local farmer. At the time, the nuns were mostly a teaching order, more at ease with cultivating ideas than crops. No longer. Now a few of them oversee a community-supported garden, an

Eden that produced nearly 60,000 pounds (27,000 kilograms) of organic vegetables and melons last year, plus 37,000 heads of lettuce and 245 pints (116 liters) of strawberries. The food is provided to some 90 local family shareholders paying \$750 for twice-weekly pickups of nutritional bounty from May to mid-November. That's a bargain of about \$14 a sack.

If the story were only that — some unconventional nuns having agarian bent — it might rate a verse or two of the Te Deum, and then on to other of the Lord's curiosities. But Genesis Farm is more than its fields of plenty, and the nuns are more than oddities.

Sister Miriam is a theologically grounded innovator who has been prayerfully arguing, in her books and lectures, that revitalizing the land is a

devout recognition of the sacredness of the soil. Properly, she links the spiritual with the ecological.

"If we were to accept the earth on the terms and under the exquisite conditions in which it continues to evolve, the role of the farmer would be raised to a most honorable and sacred human profession," she writes in "Earth and Spirit: The Spiritual Dimensions of the Environmental Crisis," published this year. "Relieved of the illusions that they are manufacturing food... farmers might understand themselves as acting in something akin to a prophetic and priestly role. We need to see farmers as entering the sanctuary of the soil and engaging the mysterious forces of creation in order to bless and nourish the inner and outer life of the community they serve."

This philosophy is both taught and practiced at Genesis. No pesticides, herbicides or other chemicals are sprayed. Composting and recycling are routine, and a diversity of rotated crops upholds the strength of the soil.

Seminars and workshops are regularly held in the farm's community room and library, ranging in topics from earth literacy to backyard bioregionalism.

If that vocabulary is too new or borders on the spacey, Sister Miriam happily offers a translation, at least for members of her church: "Why should we build more Catholic hospitals to care for the sick while we ignore the pollution of land, water and air in our community that contributes to sickness?"

Visitors flock to Genesis Farm the way medieval pilgrims sought out Trappist monasteries for spiritual renewal and religious simplicity. In August, 14 international students organized by the Vermont-based Volunteers for Peace Program spent three weeks free of supermarkets, cars, telephones and the confusing patterns of alleged convenience known as modernity.

Sister Miriam's idea of being modern involves connecting with ideas that are timeless: "Western education, law, religion, economics and medicine are rooted in an assumption that humans are somehow separate from, different than, and unconnected to the earth and its evolutionary journey in the cosmos. This erroneous premise must now be transformed by the realization that humans are a continuation of and intimately connected to deeper earth processes."

Such as the compost heap from which next summer's squash will grow, and the farm's forest that oxygenates the air, and the pastureland paths where these good earth-minded and God-honoring Dominican sisters exercise their bodies and spirits.

The Washington Post.

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China and Democracy

Regarding "China Is Too Important to Be Ignored" (Opinion, July 15):

Kenneth Lieberthal writes, "The United States should stop punishing China for the massacre of demonstrators in Beijing in 1989. China is too important to make this the pivot of American policy."

The American people were able to form their own judgment about the real nature of the Chinese Communist regime during the 1989 democracy movement through live television transmission. They were shocked by the atrocious suppression that brought the most popularly supported democracy movement in Chinese Communist history to a tragic end.

But the booming of the Chinese economy has given America a new illusion: that the June 4 massacre should be forgotten in order to promote business and not irritate the Communist leadership.

In my opinion, the more realistic way to accelerate the peaceful evolution of China would be to keep the June 4 incident as a reminder, not forget it. The belief that China's economic development will automatically lead to political democracy is unfounded. Beneath the prosperity of economic growth, deep crises are growing. Corruption and abuse of power by cadres have become more rampant than before the 1989 democracy movement. These had been the main grievances of the movement itself.

As long as an arbitrary state power exists, whether it calls itself communism, socialism or Chinese-style socialism, the core problem of individual freedom and human rights being suppressed remains the same.

Democracy is the world trend of our time. To suggest that China is not ready for democracy or that China is not to

absolutism is no way to encourage the progress of Chinese democracy, nor, in the long run, to promote international peace and commerce.

WEI KE CHUI, Brussels.

Official Business

Thomas Jefferson said, "That government is best which governs least." Ronald Reagan said, "Government will not solve your problems; government is your problem." Not coincidentally, they were America's two greatest presidents. Now, at the other end of the spectrum, we have the hopelessly socialist Hillary administration huffing and puffing about "improving" government and making it "more efficient." Luckily for all, this effort is doomed to fail.

The all-intrusive modern "welfare" state attempts to do all manner of obnoxious things that are not its business, but at least we can console ourselves that it does them badly. Imagine how much more hellish it would be for us suffering plebs if it somehow contrived to do them well.

JACK JOLIS, Brasschaat, Belgium.

Denmark and the Jews

Fifty years ago next month, nearly all of Denmark's Jews were brought to safety in Sweden, escaping the Nazis. Denmark had been occupied by the Germans since 1940. At the end of September 1943 it was rumored that the Germans would arrest the Jews. Rescue activities then began that brought 8,000 Jews to Sweden in small boats. Many ordinary Danes participated. About 500 Jews did not escape and were taken to the concentration camp at Theresienstadt.

The rescue was an act of true heroism which everyone may look back on today

with pride. Denmark is known in the wider world not least for the way they saved the Jews, and many Americans can tell you the story of the king of Denmark who wore the yellow star of David on his jacket out of solidarity with the Jews of his country. In fact, the king did not wear the star, but he demonstrated sympathy with his Jewish compatriots in other ways.

So far so good. The trouble is that the rescue does not reflect a true picture of the way Denmark responded to the moral challenge of the 1930s and '40s. Denmark's heroic efforts were expended only to help Danish Jews.

As far as non-Danish Jews were concerned, and probably Gypsies, there was no mercy. Jews from abroad — not least from Germany — tried to get into Denmark in great numbers from 1933 on. When they got here, they were turned back at the border or given a three- to six-month temporary residence permit and deported when it expired.

There is good reason to celebrate the rescue activities of the Danes. But if in all the cheering about what happened we forget the victims — if we forget that every nation contains elements of both good and evil, of moral engagement and moral indifference — we shall be guilty of distorting history.

BENT BLUDNIKOW, Copenhagen.

The Pain in Spain

Regarding "The Future Belongs to Asians" (Opinion, Sept. 6):

As a Spaniard, I was not amused by Kishore Mahbubani's singing out of our cousins: "The Portuguese, a tiny insignificant people today, went around the world, establishing colonies in South America, Africa and Asia. They were followed by the Dutch, the French and

finally the British..." True enough, but Singapore's deputy secretary for foreign affairs had better read up on 15th-century history and check the European language spoken in the Americas and Asia.

ALEJANDRO CRESPO, Malaga, Spain.

Before the U.S. Open

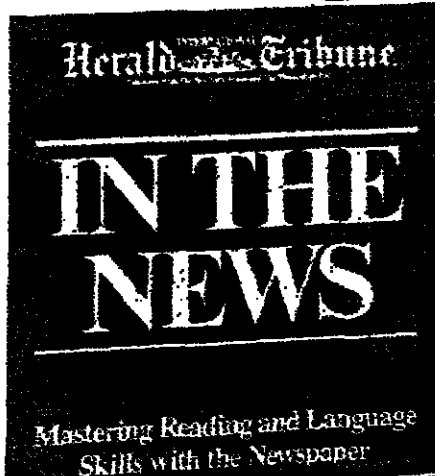
Your Sept. 10 article on the U.S. Open tournament ("Maver First to Gain Open Status") states that John Newcombe was the last Australian man to win the U.S. Open, in 1973, that Rod Laver won the "U.S. National Championships" twice, in 1962 and 1969, and that "other Australian winners have included Roy Emerson and Ken Rosewall." You neglected to mention five other Australians who have won the U.S. National Championships — Frank Sedgman (1951-52), Malcolm Anderson (1957), Ashley Cooper (1958), Neale Fraser (1959-60) and Fred Stolle (1966).

In a previous article ("It's a Stormy, and Sad, Goodbye for Navratilova at Age 36," Sports, Sept. 8) you stated that this year was the first time no American woman had reached the U.S. tennis quarterfinals in 112 years. In fact, the tournament was first opened to women only 106 years ago, in 1887.

R. E. HARRIS, Limoges, France.

Editor's Note: Although the U.S. Open dates only to 1968, the U.S. National Championships for men date to 1881 and Australian winners are as listed by Mr. Harris. John Newcombe won the Open in 1973, but won the U.S. title as well, in 1967. Ken Rosewall won it in 1956 and 1970. Roy Emerson won in 1961 and 1964. As to the women's tournament: right again, Mr. Harris.

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In the Ardennes, Visit a Quiet Memorial to Fallen Soldiers



The 14th-century Trier Gate in Bastogne, once a major crossroads on the route to Germany.

By Michael Balter

BASTOGNE, Belgium — "Nuts!" By now, even those of us old enough to remember World War II have probably forgotten where this famous retort was uttered, and by whom. Yet American General Anthony McAuliffe's response to the German General von Luttwitz, who had demanded that McAuliffe's besieged 101st Airborne Division surrender the Belgian town of Bastogne, is permanently embedded in the lexicon of rousing epithets from the war. But ours is not an age of heroes. The days of the good fight are long behind us, and our memories have gone dim. Although McAuliffe's one-word rejoinder might make a great sound bite if the Battle of the Bulge were to be fought today, the networks would probably cut back to a retired officer in the studio to explain exactly what the general meant. As it was, von Luttwitz's emissaries were not familiar with this American colloquialism and had to be told that it was essentially synonymous with "Go to hell." McAuliffe was not about to hand over Bastogne, the crossroads of a fragile but strategic network of roads through the vast Ardennes forest. Had he not held on, what came to be known as "Hitler's last gamble" — Germany's attempt in December 1944 to recreate the 1940 Blitzkrieg through the Ardennes and reverse the disaster of the Allied invasion of Normandy — might have paid off. At best, from the Allied point of view,

the victory in Europe would have been delayed for many months.

Today, Bastogne is probably as famous for its butcher shops as for the butcherery that raged around its outskirts almost 50 years ago. Windows filled with dark, aged Ardennes ham and smoked sausages line the Grande Rue, along with a number of *friteries*, where you can buy what the British call chips, the Americans call French fries and the Belgians make better than any else. The only time you are likely to see someone in a uniform — other than the occasional visiting British or American veteran in military dress — is when the members of the Brotherhood of Pig Herders don their ceremonial red cloaks at the call of their Grand Master.

Belgian collector Guy Arend has deposited his imposing hoard of war memorabilia.

A lineup of mannequins dressed in every manner of battle garb occupies the center of the main room, and surrounding this military fashion show are glass cases stuffed with thousands of items indispensable to the sol-

19,000 Americans died at the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944.

dier of the day: Tins of foot powder and insecticide, travel toothbrushes and bars of soap suitable for use "in soft, hard or sea water at any reasonable temperature."

ALSO on display are a number of propaganda leaflets that the Germans, knowing that Christmas 1944 was fast approaching, dropped on the American boys holed up in the town. "Listen Yankee: Are you a sucker?" one of them begins. Another features a smiling skull wearing a helmet and mouthing the words "Waiting for You," while on the reverse side a buxom young woman with a plunging neckline is "Longing for You." The high point is a 15-minute re-creation of the battle for Bastogne, projected on a large floor screen and annotated in several languages.

According to the center's guidebook, this audiovisual show was created in consultation with General McAuliffe and Hasso von Manteuffel, commander of the German Fifth Panzer Army, which played a key role in the Ardennes campaign.

The thrills and parries of the opposing armies are indicated by moving arrows, — the Americans are blue, the Germans red — while a soundtrack plays military music to a background of machine-gun fire and explosions.

It is pretty rousing stuff, especially when General George Patton's troops break through the German lines and save the 101st Airborne. Patton — who was battling away in the Saarland at the time — had ordered his troops to "drive like hell," and arrived at the edge of Bastogne the day after Christmas, no doubt with his trademark ivory-handled revolvers flapping at his hips. It was an expensive lesson for the Americans, who had ignored warnings from the British — notably Winston Churchill and Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery — that by leaving the thick forests and narrow valleys of the Ardennes weakly defended they were asking for trouble. Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, the Allied supreme commander Dwight D. Eisenhower and numerous other British and American generals and statesmen would continue to argue the point in their memoirs for years afterward.

Michael Balter is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.

'I Love New York': World of Kitsch

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ralph Sarwari can tell when the economy is turning sour in Germany or Japan, perking up in Brazil or taking off in Taiwan. He can tell when the French franc is falling and the Swiss franc is soaring. And he can do all of this without leaving his place beneath the fluorescent lights of Xanadu. Not Kubla Khan's domed domain, not the too-opulent-for-words mansion in "Citizen Kane," but the cashab of kitsch, the Monte Carlo of mementos, the Shangri-la of souvenirs: a store at 1528 Broadway, at the northern edge of Times Square, that, under Sarwari's management, sells everything from Statuettes of Liberty to "I Love NY" cigarette lighters, "I Love NY" pencils and "I Love NY" T-shirts. Not to mention the \$899 denim jackets with lower Manhattan hand-painted on the back under a sky of glittery spangles. One day, a Japanese man bought 12. No one, not Sarwari, not even Scott C. Borrowsky, publisher of *Souvenir and Novelty* magazine, knows what part of the \$1 billion-a-year national souvenir business is raring up on the cash registers of New York. In 1991, the most recent year for which figures are available, state economic development officials counted 693 gift, novelty and souvenir shops in the city. Sarwari, who spends less than \$10,000 a year on advertising, says Xanadu's secret is its location. "How can a tourist miss Times Square?" But like a hotel manager who sees red ink when bookings suddenly fall off, Sarwari is all too aware when consumer confidence 5,000 miles away hits an air pocket: Foreign tourists buy the \$2.99 Statue of Liberty keychain instead of the \$99 copy the size of a soft-drink bottle. Still, merchandise that says "New York"

Bottoms Up (\$9.99), a souvenir from Xanadu, provides the clip-on handle a beer can lacks.



sells. "New York, there's that excitement," Sarwari said. "Coming from a small town somewhere, they want to be part of it. They don't want to live here."

Xanadu's 16-member staff does; this showcase of American kitsch is totally run by immigrants. Sarwari, who was born in Afghanistan 35 years ago and arrived from Pakistan in 1982, can't imagine himself anywhere else. The Statue of Liberty is the consummate New York icon (available at Xanadu in six sizes and three colors). Ditto the World Trade Center, whose popularity surged after what Sarwari calls "the incident" — the bombing in February. Postcards and T-shirts with the twin towers have been selling faster than tiny replicas, Sarwari said.

"The Japanese love them. With Japanese, they don't buy one or two. Any piece they buy, they buy 20. They are great customers, but they all want different bags. They want 40 plastic bags so they can present the gifts individually."

There is more. "Germans? Not like Japanese," he said. "French, they're cheap, I can tell. I speak the language, I overhear things. The sales tax is shocking. In France — even at 30 percent or 45 percent in Scandinavia — they don't feel it, it's built into the price. But 8.5 percent? They never get used to it." In all kinds of languages. One customer, Giovanna Caprini, 18, a university student from Milan, was buying a dozen pencils. "Place," she said. A friend, Doris Pizzino of Floral Park, New York, explained that this meant she liked Xanadu very much, despite the sales tax. Increasingly, the souvenirs as well as the customers come from far away. Sarwari sells a made-in-Korea-or-Taiwan piggy bank that looks like a giant penny, and the ballpoint pens with King Kong climbing the Empire State Building are Danish imports. "Somebody came in wanting an American-made pen, a regular pen," he said. "I don't sell that."

HEAR THIS

■ Cold-blooded sense: Dinosaur fossils being sold at auction in London went through the ozone. Anonymous telephone bidders paid \$46,000 (\$69,000) for a lot of 10 eggs, and \$3,000 for 23 chunks of droppings. The goods were being sold by an amateur Dutch geologist called Jan Stobbe. It just shows there is money in the auction market when the right stuff comes along.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Lavish literary adaptation: on the set of Martin Scorsese's "The Age of Innocence."

The Age of Innocence

Directed by Martin Scorsese. U.S. Fans of lavish literary adaptations will relish a season of opulent period epics drawn from heavy parchment dreams, beginning with Martin Scorsese's version of Edith Wharton's "The Age of Innocence." Scorsese's sumptuous version of Wharton's novel is a religiously authentic re-creation of New York as it was in the heyday of the Morgans and Vanderbilts. Wharton wrote this tragedy of manners in 1920, but set it in the 1870s, an epoch defined by such incongruities as cinched waists and 13-course meals. Scorsese hired art historians, Wharton scholars and experts in period music, floral arrangements and table settings. Etiquette consultant Lily Lodge, whose grandmother knew Wharton, taught the actors how to sip their Cuban cigars and the actresses to flutter their fans. Movements are discreet, gestures prim. Violations spoken volumes, as seen in the plight of the story's Europeanized heroine, the outspoken Countess El-

Tombstones and Divorces

Directed by Ryo Iwamatsu. Japan. A couple in the grips of mid-marriage blues, honeymoon over and the grave yawning (he is a tombstone salesman), try to understand the shape of their lives. This is all that this admirable first feature is made of, but it is structured so subtly and crafted so well, that the experience is neither home-drama nor sit-com but more like — well — life. The camera (it learned its craft from Ozzi's) is always there waiting to catch the tiniest tropism; things (the clock, the view out of the bedroom window, the front door) have roles of their own; scenes parallel each other and comment on the plot; and the various verbal formalities of Japanese life (what you say when you come home, what you say when you leave) have a sly choreography all of their own. This lovely picture quietly opens up within the mind and leaves behind a scent of the absurd sadness of ordinary life. (Donald Richie, IHT)

The Real McCoy

Directed by Russell Mulcahy. U.S. "The Real McCoy" looks like a television movie that won a raffle and became a theatrical film instead. The high concept: a beautiful cat burglar (Kim Basinger) wants nothing more than to go straight and raise her young son after serving six years in prison. Mother love is thwarted when her former associate kidnap the child to force her to carry out one last bank job. The movie has a certain store-bought surface, polish, but, inside, it's just as rickety as it sounds. The cast includes Val Kilmer, as a nonprofessional criminal who comes to Basinger's aid; Terence Stamp, as the vile "Mr. Big" who blackmails the woman; and Gailard Sartain, as Basinger's lecherous and crooked parole officer. The movie was shot in Atlanta. "The Real McCoy" isn't ghostly in the way of something pretentious. It's wan: A movie that totally fails its small purpose to make the time between commercials pass quickly. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

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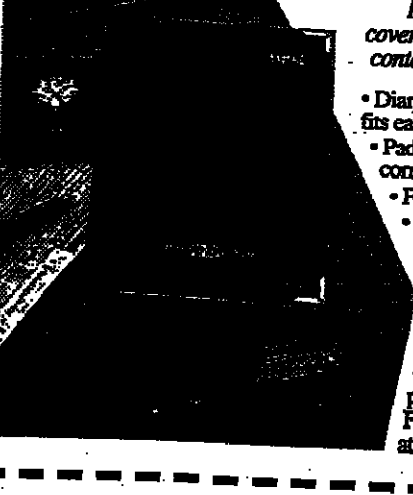
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Flight Deals: Buy What You Need

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

THE ART of shopping for airline tickets is to look for only as much flexibility as you need. Discount tickets can be an expensive bargain if you need to change your itinerary.

On the other hand, why pay around 60 percent more for a ticket allowing unlimited stopovers if you are only flying point-to-point.

In general, the more flexibility you have to change flights, airlines and routing, the more you'll pay. And the more mileage you'll collect on your favorite frequent flier program.

If you're traveling from Europe to the East Coast of the United States the chances are it's cheaper to use a point-to-point ticket and then use air passes or sector fares," says John Priestley, fares specialist for Wagons Lits in Britain.

"But if you've got a long itinerary with eight or nine stops, and end up on the West Coast it's sometimes better to fly the full unlimited fare and give yourself all the stopovers — especially with several carriers. Or we'd suggest switching to airlines where you can put it all on a pass."

The thing to watch with stopovers, Priestley warns, is that you don't get stuck with a "higher intermediate" fare on some sectors, which can make it more expensive, especially going out through Europe.

This does not apply if you are simply connecting. "You can sometimes turn connections into stopovers under the 24-hour rule," Priestley says. "If you can arrange to arrive on a late flight so that there's no connecting flight that day, you can spend the whole of the next day and not have to pay a higher intermediate fare, provided you fly out within 24 hours of arrival."

Most of the major U.S. and Canadian airlines offer air passes for travel on their domestic networks. These can save you up to 70 percent on economy fares.

Passes are sold only to foreign visitors possessing a round-trip ticket on scheduled flights and must be bought before leaving home. Typically, a pass is valid for 60 days

from the time you start to use it. It normally comes in the form of coupons, one for each flight.

Choosing a pass is a matter of deciding which airline best serves the cities on your itinerary, the hubs you prefer to use or avoid, and the gateway for entering or leaving. You can't go far wrong with the air passes of Delta, United, American, and Northwest because of their extensive networks. Expect to pay upwards of \$350 for three coupons.

Air passes are also a good buy when visiting Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Brazil, and Argentina.

A good way to combine economy with

The Frequent Traveler

some flexibility is to use a pass in combination with an "open-jaw" APEX/PEX ticket (fly to one gateway and back from another) — say, Paris-New York and San Francisco-Paris.

You can now buy open jaws between Canada and the United States. Use the Air Canada/Continental joint air pass for traveling within and between the two countries.

If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, a round-the-world (RTW) fare can save you up to 40 percent on first, business class and full economy.

Special promotional fares are worth checking out. These come and go. Some current offerings are:

• **United:** Free upgrades from economy to business, business to first on routes from Britain to Washington and New York.

• **Emirates:** upgrades from economy to business/business to first — Manchester to Dubai.

• **Air Canada/Canadian Airlines International:** upgrades from economy to business class for £250 (\$385) between Glasgow and Manchester to Toronto. Valid until Oct. 22 (CP) and 26 (AC).

• **Singapore Airlines:** "two for one" (take a partner free) in business class on Manchester-Singapore — until Oct. 31.

• **TAP Air Portugal:** "two for one" in business class from London to Lisbon on certain flights. Or take partner on any flight for half fare. Reservations until Sept. 30.

• **Variq:** Free first night in Rio (or São Paulo) for first and business class passengers.

You can cut the cost of flying most long-haul routes by buying tickets from flight consolidators — agents appointed by airlines to sell extra seats at less than the published price.

Such tickets are valid for a year and fully flexible — except that you can't normally change to another carrier. You may have to fly via an airline's main hub. And you may not earn frequent flier points. But you can save up to 60 percent on the normal economy, first and business class.

Examples of round-trip business class bargains: London-Chicago (Northwest) for £1,100, against the published fare of £2,580; London-San Francisco (Northwest) for £1,100, against £3,158; London-Jakarta for £850 (Garuda), against £2,976; Rio de Janeiro (Alitalia) for £1,500, against £3,062; and London-Tokyo (Aeroflot) for £895, against £3,440.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Check Around
Do ask for quotes from several agents especially for complicated itineraries.

Hub Matters
Don't assume that the best way to fly is with your national carrier from its main

hub. Transiting at a cross-border hub may be cheaper and more convenient.

Money Details
Don't pay more than \$100 deposit for a bucket shop ticket. Call the airline to make sure you have a reservation before accepting the ticket.

IN THE CLUBS

Istanbul: Disco on the Bosphorus

By John Brunton

ISTANBUL — Nightlife in Istanbul is one of Europe's best-kept secrets. Forget belly dancers and the like, we are talking serious clubs, as fashionable in decor, up-to-the-minute in DJs and music, and as sophisticated in clientele as anything you'll find in New York, Paris or London.

The undisputed king and queen of the Istanbul scene are a husband and wife team, Meto and Zaişep Fadiloğlu. In winter they hold court in their downtown club, Taksim, whose futuristic interiors were created by the British designer Nigel Coates in the summer.

But the jewel in their crown is the summer/fall nightspot, Club 29, an Arabian Nights fantasy on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus. At fresco partying goes on right through the hot summer months.

A ferry boat packed with partygoers chugs

across the choppy waters of the Bosphorus to the private landing of Club 29.

This is no simple nightclub, because as much action takes place during the day around the cool blue David Hockney swimming pool and ochre arcades, as at night under the billowing Ottoman canopies covering the disco floor.

By day, everyone lazes at the pool, sunbathing until 8 P.M., lounging on colorful cushions from the Grand Bazaar, and sipping ice tea rather than martinis. It's all very California or Florida. You never know whom you'll bump into as every celebrity passing through Istanbul seems to turn up here, from movie stars to British royalty.

After dark the club takes on a different character, with flaming torches lined up along the water's edge. The restaurant seats 300 every night: businessmen, society hostesses, very Armani, Valentino and Versace,

with soft soul, samba and jazz to accompany the traditional Turkish cuisine.

But by midnight, most diners have headed home, and it's the Istanbul rich kids who clamor off the launches.

The DJ takes over. The look is Alala or Gaultier, and it's dance music all the way until sunrise.

"Funk, garage, house, techno or rock," says Meto, "Anything that will keep them dancing all night."

CLUB 29: Tel: (901) 322 2829, for reservations and information on how to get there. Weekdays, entry \$10 for the pool and \$10 for the club. \$15 at weekends. Open every day, from June to October. Drinks, \$4-6; evening meal, around \$10.

John Brunton is a freelance journalist.

BOOKS

THE NEW COLD WAR? Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State

By Mark Juergensmeyer
292 pages, \$25. University of California Press.

ISLAM AND THE WEST

By Bernard Lewis
217 pages, \$25. Oxford University Press.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

FROM the Baltic to the Adriatic, the Cold War is over. If so, what's all the shooting about in warring corners of the world?

In "The New Cold War?," Professor Mark Juergensmeyer of the University of Hawaii says the clash between communism and the West has been replaced by the threat of religious warfare.

Happy, the author places a question mark at the end of his title, leaving a modicum of hope that conflicts can be resolved even in lands where warrior-rat theories now exist.

In "Islam and the West," Professor Bernard Lewis of Princeton offers a rich account of the relationship between Europe and its Islamic neighbors. He notes that only one Muslim country, Turkey, has formally adopted the separation of religion and state as law. And he raises the possibility of religious coexistence among Muslims, Christians and Jews even where fundamentalism is on the rise.

Both authors provide perspective from history, though at times their explanations are overpowered by today's headlines about deadly warfare among fanatics. History is small consolation for the bombings and self-destruction by cults, for the price on the head of Salman Rushdie and for the imprisonment of other writers and artists whose work is considered sacrilegious.

Regrettably, what sounds reasonable in both books often seems like whistling in the dark. If not so, a reader hopes for more specific opinions from scholars, even if that means that they go out on a limb and condemn the religious authoritarians who destroy civilized order in their own countries and, through their bomb-throwing emissaries, elsewhere in the world.

Reinhold Niebuhr was deeply concerned that religious illusions

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Manfred Stolpe,** prime minister of the German state of Brandenburg, is reading "Earth in the Balance: Healing the Global Environment" by Vice President Al Gore.

"Gore has managed to express, very clearly and concisely, why the developed countries of the world must alter their mechanisms when it comes to economy and trading," (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

could encourage terrible fanaticism, and he has been proven right. Juergensmeyer wonders: "Is it possible that Niebuhr's dark vision of religion will war with one another on a nationalistic plane?"

In "The New Cold War?," Juergensmeyer describes religious fundamentalism around the world. One of his major points is that religious fundamentalism can be better understood, and perhaps tolerated, if it is recognized as religious nationalism.

He challenges Francis Fukuyama, who asserts in his book "The End of History and the Last Man" that the end of the Cold War has led to a worldwide ideological consensus in favor of secular liberal democracy. Juergensmeyer says that the rise of new religious and

ethnic nationalism and continuing regional wars have upset Fukuyama's theory.

The good news is that Juergensmeyer believes that religious nationalism is incapable of uniting. He sees the possibility of a grudging tolerance developing between religious and secular nationalists.

Instead of a new cold war, he concludes, each might be able to admire what the other provides: "Communitarian values and moral vision on the one hand, individualism and rational rules of justice on the other."

In "Islam and the West," Lewis contrasts the Christian and Islamic civilizations and explains their interaction in war and peace, commerce and culture. He points out that there is no unified Islamic position among the Muslim countries.

The Iraq-Iran war revealed similarities as well as differences between their aims and propaganda. The Iraqis presented the struggle in religious terms; their adversary was never described as Arab and rarely even as Iraqi. The Iraqis preferred to see themselves as defenders of Islam against a regime of apostates and renegades.

As that war progressed, the Iraqi leaders began to make more use of religious themes but without renouncing their nationalistic and radical theology.

"In one Muslim country after another, radical, popular movements of the kind commonly if inaccurately called fundamentalist have won mass support," Lewis writes.

"In some, as in Egypt and Jordan, they are kept under uneasy restraint. In others, as in Algeria, they have been ruthlessly repressed. In two, Iran and Sudan, they have won power. Like their royal and national predecessors, they will be judged by what they do and fail to do."

Such distinctions are seldom recognized when we read about Muslim fundamentalists — or nationalistic force. Similarly, little attention was paid by the United States to the significance of the various religious sects in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. At that time, lack of knowledge proved costly.

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN world championship play for the Bermuda Bowl began August in Santiago, Chile, there were four teams from the northern half of the continent: Poland, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands. They finished in that order in the European Championships in Menton, France, in July, and their closest pursuers, in fifth and sixth positions, were Sweden and Iceland. This was a surprising shutout of Britain, France and Italy, which have in the past dominated European play.

A victory by the maximum margin over the experienced Polish squad, to which the diagramed deal contributed, helped young Dutch team to snatch the crucial fourth position and quality for Santiago.

The Dutch North-South were Wubbo De Boer and Bankie Muller, and they climbed to six spades. The double of one heart was negative, promising a four-card spade suit, and the eventual five-club bid in response to four no-trump showed three key-cards.

The heart king was led and won with dummy's ace. Muller, as South, then cashed the king and ace of spades and ruffed a heart. This prepared the way for a rare partial elimination maneuver. He led to the club king and finessed the ten on the way back, following the principle of restricted choice. This failed, but West was now end-played, left with a choice of leading from the diamond king, which he did in the hope that his partner held the queen, and conceding a ruff and sluff. Either way, there

was no defense. The slam failed in the replay.

NORTH
♠ A J 8 4
♥ A 4
♦ 10 2
♣ K 6 6 2 2

WEST
♠ 5 3
♥ K Q 8 7 2
♦ K 7 6
♣ Q J

EAST
♠ 10 8 2
♥ J 10 8 6
♦ J 8 3
♣ 8 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ 7 5
♥ A Q 8 4
♦ A 10 7 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣, 1♥, 3♠, 4♠, 4♠, 5♣, 5♣, Pass.
West: 1♥, Pass, 4♥, Pass, 4NT, Pass.
North: Pass, 4♦, Pass, 6♣.
East: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Albertina (tel: 534.83). To Nov. 14: "Landscape Art in the Age of Rembrandt." Features a selection of Dutch drawings from the 16th and 17th centuries by Bruegel the Elder, Boeckhorst, Avercamp, Doomer and Ruysdael, as well as a selection of Rembrandt's landscape drawings.

Brno
Museum d'Art Wallon (tel: 236.084). To Oct. 31: "Out of Silence? Manuscripts, photos, objects, first editions belonging to Georges Simenon, the prolific Belgian-French novelist, whose Paris police inspector Maigret is one of the most famous characters in detective fiction."

BELOW

Liege
Musée d'Art Wallon (tel: 236.084). To Oct. 31: "Out of Silence? Manuscripts, photos, objects, first editions belonging to Georges Simenon, the prolific Belgian-French novelist, whose Paris police inspector Maigret is one of the most famous characters in detective fiction."

BRITAIN

Leeds
The University Gallery (tel: 284.4842). Sept. 8-30: "The Century Art Exhibition." More than 100 works specially commissioned by 20 local artists. Each artist was asked to produce five pieces inspired by a particular aspect of life for which the city is well known. Themes include tourism, the arts, sports, history, etc.

London
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 438.7438). To Dec. 12: "American Art in the 20th Century." After the Martin-Gropius-Bau in Berlin, the Royal Academy and the Saatchi Gallery are co-hosting an exhibition of more than 230 works by some 60 artists highlighting the development of American sculpture and painting since 1913, starting with Marcel Duchamp and ending with Mike Kelly. Also included are works by Abstract Expressionists such as Pollock, Rothko; Pop Artists such as Lichtenstein and Minimalists such as Bruce Nauman and Richard Serra.

Tate Gallery (tel: 887.8000). To Nov. 7: "Burne-Jones: Watercolours and Drawings." Features 70 studies for paintings and stained glass windows from all periods of his career. Burne-Jones was a self-taught artist and, obsessed with creating a form of ideal beauty, was fastidious in the preparation of every detail of his pictures.

CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Center for Architecture (tel: 939.7000). To Jan. 2, 1994: "Exploring Rome: Piranesi and His Contemporaries." Features drawings, sketches, engravings, casts, letters and manuscripts showing how 18th-century artists, including Venetian engraver and architect Giovanni Battista Piranesi, collectors and antiquarians, through their studies and explorations in Rome, created and spread a new vision of antiquity.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
The Louisiana Museum of Art (tel: 42.19.07.19). To Sept. 26: "Morris Louis." On the basis of abstract expressionism, American painter Morris Louis, who died in 1962 at age 50, developed the colorfield painting in which the canvas emerges through the transparent paint as an equally valid pictorial element.

FRANCE

Lyon
Opéra de Lyon (tel: 72.00.45.45). Sept. 26, 28, 30: Debussy's first and uncompleted opera, "Rodrigue et Chimène."

Paris
Institut du Monde Arabe (tel: 1). To Feb. 28: "Syrie: Mémoire et Civilisation." Art objects covering the history of Syria from the golden age of Merneptah and Ugarit in the 3rd and 2nd millennium B.C., to the Aramaean, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Islamic periods, ending with the Ottoman domination from the 15th to early 20th centuries.

Jeu de Plume (tel: 47.03.12.50). To Oct. 17: "Takis." Initially influenced by the archaic sculptures of the Cyclades and ancient Greece, and later by Giacometti and Calder, Takis creates a visual world enhanced by his discovery of the properties of magnetism.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.65). To Jan. 2, 1994: "From Cézanne to Matisse and Utrillo in the 2nd and 3rd millennium B.C., to the Aramaean, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Islamic periods, ending with the Ottoman domination from the 15th to early 20th centuries."

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Figure from Teotihuacan, in a San Francisco show.

French painter experiments with graffiti, daubing, and scraping.

GERMANY

Bayreuth
Bayreuth Festival. Reservations are now available for the 1994 Bayreuth Festival. Requests for information should be addressed to Bayreuth Festspielgesellschaft, Kortenbühl, Postfach 10 02 62, D-95403.

Berlin
Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 254.880). To Dec. 12: "Japan and Europe 1945-1992." More than 500 Japanese objects of artistic and scientific significance collected from Japanese and German national collections from the same period will be presented together. Part of the exhibition is also devoted to the influences of Japanese art in Europe with works by van Gogh, Klee, Manet, Whistler, among others.

IRELAND

Dublin
The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.666). To Oct. 31: "CIAS Members Collections." This exhibition of works collected by members of the Contemporary Irish Art Society, founded in 1962, can be looked upon as a microcosm of present day collectors' tastes in Ireland. The mixed media includes pieces by the German Neo-expressionist Baselitz, and William Scott, among numerous others.

ITALY

Museo di Arte Moderna e Contemporanea (tel: 988.588). To Sept. 30: "Romanticism: The New Feeling of Nature." Landscapes, light and natural environment depicted in 150 works of European artists of the Romantic period, including Friedrich, Constable, Turner, Corot, Courbet and Delacroix.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Oct. 31: "Courtesans in Japanese Prints." Courtesans as a central theme in 18th- and 19th-century prints. This show focuses attention on van Gogh's collection of courtesan prints and their influence on his work.

Utrecht
Central Museum (tel: 362.362). To Oct. 3: "James Ensor (1860-

SPAIN

Barcelona
Fundació Antoni Tàpies (tel: 487.0315). To Nov. 7: "Brasas." Features 160 photographs presenting a new view of Surrealism, and revealing the role of images and found objects in the work of Breton, Aragon or Batlló. It also shows how Hungarian-born Brasas was influenced by Art Informel and other 20th-century artistic movements.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Sept. 26: "Claude Monet and His Friends." Works painted by Monet in his Normandy house at Giverny between 1883 and his death, and inspired by the garden and the lily pond that he built there.

UNITED STATES

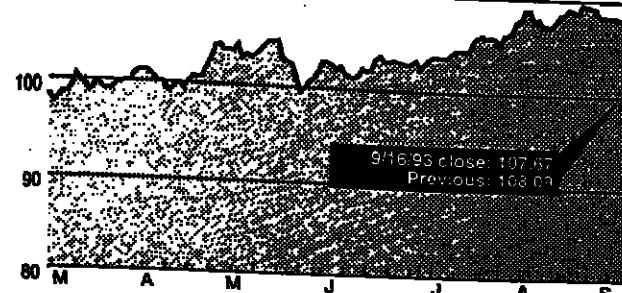
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, September 17, 1993

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THE TRIB INDEX: 107.67

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific Approx. weighting: 25%
Close: 125.93 Prev: 125.94

Europe Approx. weighting: 40%
Close: 105.48 Prev: 105.58

N. America Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 90.86 Prev: 94.32



Industrial Sectors

Sector	This Week	Prev. Week	% Change	This Week	Prev. Week	% Change	
Energy	106.14	106.74	-0.56	Capital Goods	102.88	103.23	-0.34
Utilities	113.16	113.33	-0.15	Raw Materials	104.13	104.94	-0.77
Finance	118.57	118.79	-0.19	Consumer Goods	90.21	90.60	-0.43
Services	115.88	116.54	-0.57	Miscellaneous	108.72	110.51	-0.71

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Bundesbank Chief as Euroskeptic Schlesinger Questions Maastricht Treaty Timetable

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Two weeks before he retires, the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, cast doubt on Europe's ambitious timetable for economic and political union and questioned whether it would deliver the promised dream of a stable United States of Europe.

"As Bundesbank president, I have supported the goal of Maastricht — and the concept is certainly correct — but there is some question how it will all work in practice," Mr. Schlesinger told a small group of journalists in a broad, three-hour discussion at the Bundesbank's headquarters on Thursday.

The biggest threat to the viability of European union is an apparent lack of realism on the part of some politicians, who underestimate the extent of their obligations under the Maastricht treaty, he said, citing a popular German opinion. "Enthusiasm isn't enough," he added.

In Germany, gaping deficits in public-sector budgets remain the most serious threat to trust in the German currency, Mr. Schlesinger said, repeating an alarm sounded in the

central bank's latest monthly report, published Thursday.

Including off-budget expenditures, public-sector demand for credit this year will amount to around 230 billion Deutsche marks (\$143.5 billion), or 7.5 percent of German economic output, the Bundesbank said in the report. It declared the state of German public finances had "considerably worsened" over the year and could become a lasting problem.

"Even if the overwhelming portion of new debt incurred is a result of German unification and therefore cannot be compared with the even higher deficits in other countries, an incremental consolidation in government budgets is urgent," the report said.

"Justifying deficits with arguments related to the difficult economic situation leads in the long run to stubborn structural deficits by way of lasting higher interest rate payments," it said.

Aside from budget deficits, which are beyond the Bundesbank's control, however, Mr. Schlesinger expressed satisfaction with the central bank's campaign against the negative fallout of German unification and showed no remorse at the economic upheaval its actions have sometimes caused.

"Given the circumstances, money supply growth is no longer so exceptional," he said. Furthermore, Mr. Schlesinger added, "German interest rates have been lower only three times over the last 40 years, and that at times when inflation was below 2 percent." Currently, German inflation is closer to 4 percent.

"We're by no means completely satisfied, but we're on the right path," he said. "We have preserved the stability of the mark, and that's what's important."

Regarding Europe, Mr. Schlesinger dismissed repeated criticism that a tight German monetary policy exacerbated Europe's slide into recession and is delaying recovery. "The problems of Europe aren't the results of German unification but of a fixed exchange-rate system," he said.

The relaxation in August of currency targets "frees others from having to conduct monetary policies out of step with their national needs," he added.

Just before his retirement on Oct. 1, Mr. Schlesinger, an avid mountain climber, compared his job at Europe's most powerful economic institution to climbing the stark face of rock that becomes less frightening with pro-

See BANK, Page 13

As Tokyo Unveils Economic Plan, Doubts Abound

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The government of Japan announced Thursday its third emergency stimulus package in 13 months, in what economists say is becoming an increasingly futile effort to revive the economy.

The program consists of about 6 trillion yen (\$57 billion) of increased public-works spending, low-interest loans and tax incentives designed to pull the world's second-largest economy out of its worst downturn in at least two decades.

The government also announced that it would loosen regulations in 94 areas, from allowing small brewers to make beer to allowing customers to buy cellular phones rather than lease them from the phone company. It also said it would take steps to pass on the benefits of the stronger Japanese yen to consumers by lowering electricity and gas rates and promoting lower prices for imported goods.

Economists said, however, that the new efforts will not be strong enough to rescue the economy. Some business leaders were disappointed that the package did not contain a big cut in income taxes that they had hoped would have given consumers money to spend on new cars, televisions and clothing. The government said that a commission would recommend changes to the tax system by November, all but eliminating the chance of a tax cut this year.

The measures are not expected to satisfy Washington, which has pushed Japan to cut taxes. The United States wants Japanese consumers to spend more to help the recovery of the sluggish world economy and to reduce Japan's

massive trade surplus by buying more imported products.

Although the new package was not officially announced until the Tokyo stock market had closed for the day, the Nikkei average plummeted 445.64 points, or 2.1 percent, to finish at 20,502.15.

And the dollar fell sharply against the yen, as traders anticipated that a disappointed United States would favor a strong yen as a way of reducing Japan's trade surplus. In Tokyo trading, the dollar closed at 104.62 yen, down 1.13 yen.

The new package represents a major test for Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who vowed to concentrate on political reform but who has been sidetracked as business conditions have worsened because of the rise of the yen and an unusually cool and wet summer.

The prime minister announced the measure, which he called "rather bold," at a news conference in which he explained the program using charts.

The 6 trillion yen stimulus consists of almost 2 trillion yen in public-works spending. Half of that will be spending by the national government on items such as art museums and wheelchair ramps, and another 500 billion yen will be spent by local governments. In addition, 450 billion yen will be spent on recovery from this summer's big earthquake and typhoons.

Some 2.9 trillion yen is earmarked for low-interest loans for home-buying, one of the bright spots of the economy. The rest of the fiscal stimulus consists of incentives for businesses, such as loans to help small and medium-

See JAPAN, Page 15

Europe's Airline Chiefs Argue to a Draw

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Europe's airlines appeared hopelessly divided Thursday on how to restore their fortunes, as several unprofitable carriers pleaded for government bailouts and protective arrangements while healthier British and Scandinavian airlines called for more rapid liberalization of the market.

The chairman of Air France, Sabena and Alitalia all warned against following the American example of widespread deregulation, which they said led only to greater concentration in a few carriers and massive operating losses. They were speak-

ing before an EC panel charged with finding ways to restore the industry's financial health.

"We must find a halfway solution between bureaucracy and the jungle," Bernard Attali of Air France said.

Mr. Attali said the United States was seeking to recoup the costs of its deregulation by letting its remaining big carriers poach international market share under the guise of "ultra-liberal" air-traffic agree-

ments. He urged governments to resist that pressure and called on the EC Commission to allow European carriers to work together to cut capacity and set prices.

Giovanni Bisignani of Alitalia said that without more regulatory protection, the European industry was at risk of a collapse as dramatic as this summer's breakdown of the European Monetary System.

Pierre Godfroid of Belgium's Sabena, which recently imposed a 17 percent wage cut on employees, said the carrier was "reaching a stage where it will become indecent to ask our employees again for sacrifices." He called for EC funding to help carriers, both profitable and unprofitable, restructure.

"We expect no more than what the Community did for other in-

dustries," he said, citing railways, steel, textiles and agriculture.

That was too much for Richard Branson, the maverick chairman of Virgin Atlantic Airways, who asserted that Europe's airline regulatory framework was equalled in inefficiency only by its farm-subsidy program.

Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways, also said governments must resist pressures for subsidies from an industry that has taken in \$3 billion in the last three years alone. Airlines must cut costs

See AIRLINES, Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

Misguided Investors Pay To Lose Money on Wang

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A company with a well-known name is about to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, so a favorite Wall Street ritual is under way: Professionals are selling the company's virtually worthless stock to retail investors, while the exchanges do nothing.

The company, Wang Laboratories Inc., the onetime giant maker of computers, is expected to emerge next week from more than a year of reorganization as a smaller, humbler company.

The prospect of Wang's rebirth has created a lot of excitement, as investors rush to buy what they apparently believe is a cheap piece of a turnaround. Volume in the company's shares has been enormous in recent weeks, with more than 2 million shares trading hands on some days, at prices ranging from 50 cents to more than \$1 a share.

What is wrong with this picture? The two classes of shares will be canceled under the reorganization and replaced with warrants that will give the stock a value close to zero. That means every purchaser of Wang stock is essentially throwing away cash. "These warrants will trade — we are really being literal here — for a few pennies," said Frank J. Ryan, a spokesman for Wang. "I'm not saying a dime or a nickel, I'm saying a few pennies." Those investor losses could have been avoided, but the American Stock Exchange chose to ignore Wang's requests to delist the shares. The listing, Mr. Ryan said, continued "against our better judgment or advice."

A spokesman for the exchange, asked for comment, referred to a statement it made in March, saying that Wang shares would remain listed because "investors will be best served through a continuation of the orderly trading provided by its auction market system."

In other words, the Amex essentially says, if investors are going to flush their money down the toilet, let them do it at our house, where the plumbing is better. This is not the first time unsophisticated investors have been fleeced because exchanges refused to delist bankrupt companies whose stock had lost all value. Continental Airlines, openly fought with the Amex to get its worthless shares delisted last year during its reorganization.

The New York Stock Exchange is no better. Shares of Trans World Airlines and LTV continued to be traded on the Big Board long after it was clear that the shares of both companies, which were in Chapter 11, were almost worthless.

The shares will have a value very close to zero.

For Computer Maker, Act 2

By Glenn Rifkin
New York Times Service

LOWELL, Massachusetts — Battered, bruised and humbled, Wang Laboratories Inc. is about to get something rare in the high-technology wars: a second chance.

Wang, which at its peak in 1988 had sales of nearly \$3 billion, employed 32,000 people and competed directly with International Business Machines Corp., in minicomputers and word-processing systems, is expected to emerge next week from more than a year of reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The smaller Wang, which will have little in common with its past except its name, may surprise a few people in the industry who had given the company up for dead.

At a confirmation hearing in Boston scheduled for Monday, a federal bankruptcy judge is to rule on the reorganization plan that Wang has worked out with its creditors. Because the creditors committee has agreed to trade its claims for stock in the company, Wang would emerge largely freed from its \$500 million of debt.

It also is expected to start with a clean balance sheet plus proceeds of a \$60 million private sale of preferred stock and warrants. And in contrast to its former strategy of groping to move beyond the aging VS minicomputer line, Wang is pursuing a narrowly focused business plan based on a set of software products that are drawing praise from customers and consultants.

Wang filed for bankruptcy protection in August 1992 after posting losses of \$1.46 billion over three years as sales of its minicomputers all but evaporated. In the year ended in June 1993, the company had a loss estimated at \$200 million, according to its restructuring plan.

"Basically, they did a frontal lobotomy, getting rid of the people who worshipped products, and became focused on value," said Thornton May of Tenex Consulting in Burlington, Massachusetts.

Wang plans to rely on its reputation in business offices, where it sold billions of dollars of word-processing systems. The new strategy counts on sales of software to paper-intensive workplaces such as banks and insurance companies, where large quantities of documents and images are turned into digital files that can be stored on computers. Instead of selling its own hardware, Wang will act as a systems integrator, putting together office computer networks for clients from an array of other vendors' equipment.

WANG WANG WANG

Financial condition of Wang Laboratories, in millions of dollars.

	In bankruptcy	Post-bankruptcy
Short-term debt	\$ 43	\$ 22
Long-term debt	454	3
Total Debt	\$497	\$ 25
Equity	(\$508)	\$306
Total Capital	(\$17)	\$331
Debt as a percentage of capital	more than 100%	8%

© The New York Times

Though it will continue to support its 35,000 business customers who use Wang VS minicomputers, and will continue to upgrade the VS products, Wang will be making a bare minimum of computer hardware.

Its manufacturing operations, which once employed 9,000 people on three million square feet of space, have been reduced to 60 employees and 150,000 square feet. Overall, Wang has pared its work force to 6,000, a level in keeping with the slightly less than \$1 billion in revenue it expects in the year that begins Oct. 1.

Some analysts say the new Wang is on the right track. "They are coming out of Chapter 11 a much leaner machine with a much more focused approach to their core competencies, such as office automation and imaging software and key products," Jack E. Gold, a consultant with META Group in Westport, Connecticut, said. "We think their chances of survival are quite good."

Some consultants praised the business strategy of Wang, citing not only its imaging software but its ability to integrate all its office software with systems from other manufacturers. Wang has quietly been forming partnerships with the likes of Novell Inc., Lotus Development Corp., Powersoft Corp., Banyan Systems Inc. and Microsoft Corp., to make Wang software compatible with software from those companies.

Wang has also used joint agreements with IBM and Hewlett-Packard Co. to shift its VS minicomputer customers to IBM and Hewlett-Packard workstations that can run Wang software and are based on a technology known as RISC, for reduced-instruction-set computing.

'Gang of 5' Asian Broadcasters Challenge Murdoch by Satellite

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A challenge to Rupert Murdoch's plans to dominate Asian satellite broadcasting emerged Thursday with five major programming companies signing an agreement to lease space on a satellite to be launched in mid-1994.

The five have also agreed to coordinate distribution, marketing, program transmission and signal encryption where appropriate. They are Hong Kong's Television Broadcasts Ltd.; Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc., the parent of Cable News Network; the sports network ESPN Asia Ltd.; Time Warner Inc.'s Home Box Office and Tele-Communications Inc.'s Discovery Channel.

"There is a credible rival on the scene now," said Mark Ingall, Bozell Ltd.'s executive media director for Asia Pacific. "They should be able to give STAR-TV a run for their money."

The loose partnership was sealed earlier this year and is dubbed the Gang of Five.

The five companies' commitment to lease nine satellite transponders for roughly \$1.5 million each gives them greater access to the Asian market than they currently enjoys. It also opens China and its 1,000 or

so small cable television systems to greater international competition.

"We all know the areas where we have independent strength," said Robert Ross, Turner Broadcasting's vice president for international business development. "Now we're in the process of working out our common opportunities."

The five, who say they welcome more programmers to join their club, have booked space on a satellite of equal capabilities to the one used by STAR-TV, the Hong Kong-based network in which Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. bought a \$525 million, 64.5 percent stake in late July.

"It's an even-up game now," said Steven Rosenberg, executive vice president of HBO International. "The game is programming, not delivery, and the game has only begun."

STAR-TV has raced ahead of competitors eager to crack the television market where two-thirds of the world's population lives by establishing a five-channel, 24-hour network freely beamed into 38 countries across Asia.

Developed by the Hong Kong conglomerate

See FIVE, Page 15

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates

Currency	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
Australian	1.64	1.74	1.84	1.94
British	1.62	1.72	1.82	1.92
Canadian	1.52	1.62	1.72	1.82
French	1.42	1.52	1.62	1.72
German	1.32	1.42	1.52	1.62
Japanese	1.22	1.32	1.42	1.52
Swiss	1.12	1.22	1.32	1.42
U.S.	1.02	1.12	1.22	1.32

Forward Rates

Period	Rate
1-Month	1.05
3-Month	1.10
6-Month	1.15
1-Year	1.20

Eurocurrency Deposits

Term	Dollar	DM	Sfr	Yen	ECU
1-Month	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
3-Month	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
6-Month	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
1-Year	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%

Key Money Rates

Rate	Value
Discount rate	5.0%
Federal funds	5.5%
3-Month CD	5.2%
90-day T-bill	5.1%
1-Year Treasury bill	5.0%
1-Year Treasury note	5.5%
2-Year Treasury note	6.0%
3-Year Treasury note	6.5%
10-Year Treasury note	7.0%
30-Year Treasury bond	7.5%

Trade Deficit Of U.S. Falls With Imports

By New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit shrank in July to \$10.34 billion as sluggish growth curbed an appetite for imports while plunging deliveries of aircraft produced a decline in exports, government figures showed Thursday.

Analysts said it was now almost certain the deficit would surpass \$100 billion this year and result in the biggest imbalance since 1985.

"Most worrisome is what's going on with Europe," commented William W. Miller, vice president-international for the United States Chamber of Commerce. He noted U.S. sales there have fallen 8 percent over the past year and Canada has replaced the European Community as the top market for U.S. exports.

While much of Europe remains in recession, various analysts believe that dwindling purchases of U.S. products reflects lack of competitiveness as well as a lower point in the business cycle.

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MARKET DIARY

Weak Bond Prices Drag Stocks Lower

NEW YORK — Weak bond prices pulled stocks modestly lower in light trading on Thursday. It appears "most of the decline in interest rates is about over, for now," said Peter Da Fuzzo, senior managing director at Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.80 points, to 3,630.85, following a rise of 17.89 points on Wednesday. Declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by a 4-to-3 ratio. Over-the-counter stocks eked out a small rise, with the Nasdaq over-the-counter index up 0.26, to 739.80.

Dollar Falls Versus Yen After Tokyo Package

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against the yen Thursday amid signs the U.S. government was not content with Japan's latest effort to revive its slumping economy. Investors sold the dollar throughout the day, assuming Washington's lukewarm reception of Japan's new 6 trillion yen (\$7 billion) stimulus package meant U.S. officials would resume talking up the yen.

The dollar finished at 104.225 yen, down from 106.25 yen. It rose against the Deutsche mark and other European currencies, meantime, amid unsubstantiated talk that President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had been hospitalized with a heart ailment and had resigned. The dollar rose to 1,403.98 DM from 1,594.5 DM, to 5,594.00 French francs from 5,560.00, and to 1,400.5 Swiss francs from 1,390.5 francs.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich, and others. Columns include stock names, prices, and changes.



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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Ford and UAW Reach Pact

DEARBORN, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — Newly hired hourly workers at Ford Motor Co. would be paid 73 percent of current workers' wages for their first three years, under a tentative contract reached between the company and the United Auto Workers.

Dixons to Take Stake in U.S. Firm

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Dixons Group PLC said Thursday it had agreed to sell its unprofitable American retail operation, Sijo Holdings Inc., to Fretter Inc., a consumer electronics retailer in Livonia, Michigan, in exchange for a stake in Fretter.

Federal-Mogul to Buy SPX Division

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan (AP) — Federal-Mogul Corp. said Thursday it would buy the Sealed Power Replacement division of SPX Corp. for about \$150 million.

Cable Channel for Music Products

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bertelsmann AG said it and Tele-Communications Inc. had agreed to form a cable-television channel through which viewers could buy music-related products.

United Water Plans to Acquire GWC

HARRINGTON PARK, New Jersey (AP) — United Water Resources Inc. said Thursday it would acquire GWC Corp. for about \$200 million in cash and stock, forming the second largest investor-owned water utility in the United States.

For the Record

Amoskeag Co. agreed to sell Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. for \$28.5 million to a group formed by Ironhorse Ventures Inc. and W. Wallace McDowell Jr., a former chairman of Illinois Central Corp.

U.S. FUTURES

Large table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, Lifestock, Food, and Financial. Columns include contract names, prices, and changes.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'الجمعة 17 سبتمبر 1993'.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the NASDAQ consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, High, Low, Volume. Lists various NASDAQ securities.

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Table with columns: Symbol, Bid, Ask, Last, Change, High, Low, Volume. Lists various NASDAQ securities.

Danes Cut Rates,
Saying Bundesbank
No Longer Sets Pace

COPENHAGEN — The Danish central bank cut its marginal, or discount rate, by half a percentage point, to 8.75 percent from 9.25 percent, on Thursday, and the bank's governor, Erik Hoffmeyer, said that Denmark had set itself free of rates set by the Bundesbank.
Mr. Hoffmeyer said that "in matters of interest rates, Denmark has ceased following decisions taken by Germany."

Sale of Chocolate Business
Swells United Biscuits Profit

LONDON — United Biscuits PLC said Thursday that its pretax profit in the first part of its financial year had nearly doubled, but that most of the increase resulted from the sale of its Terry's chocolates business.
United Biscuits, based in Edinburgh, said that profit before tax but after one-time gains and charges jumped to £133.5 million (\$207 million) in the 28 weeks ended July 17, from £70 million a year earlier.

British Joblessness
On the Rise Again

LONDON — British seasonally adjusted unemployment rose by 5,800 in August, to 2.92 million, its second successive monthly rise after falling for the previous five months, the Employment Department said on Thursday.
A small rise of 200 in the jobless total previously reported for July was also revised sharply higher, to 4,300. The percentage of the work force unemployed remained unchanged at 10.4 percent.

BANK: Euroskeptical in Frankfurt

Continued from Page 11
The key to mastering the cliff successfully, he said, is trusting yourself. In the case of the Bundesbank, success is measured in the strength of the mark, low long-term interest rates and low inflation.
Mr. Schlesinger joined the German central bank in 1992, before it was called the Bundesbank, and has been its president for the last two years.
Despite widespread criticism abroad, the Bundesbank enjoys unmatched esteem within Germany, where its president personifies monetary responsibility. "Equipped with the authority that tradition, public will and mystery over money carry, the president symbolizes a responsibility that is nowhere heavier than in Germany," the conservative Bismarck-Zeitung once wrote.

German Backed by Kohl
Criticizes EC Union Plan

MADRID — Steffen Heitmann, the dark-horse candidate favored by Chancellor Helmut Kohl for the German presidency, criticized the European Community's Maastricht treaty in an interview published on Thursday.
Mr. Heitmann, in remarks to the Spanish daily newspaper El Pais, appeared to line up with Mr. Kohl on most issues, but differed from his mentor on how EC unity should be achieved. He said he was not comfortable with the Treaty on European Union, which Mr. Kohl firmly supports.
"The Maastricht treaty is not the result of a great debate about the unity of Europe, but is an impos-

Investor's Europe

Table with columns: Country, Index, Change. Lists various European stock indices and their performance.

Very briefly:

- Robert Maxwell Holdings Ltd. administrators said they planned to sell their 54.8 percent stake in Mirror Group Newspapers PLC, citing management's success in improving the company's finances.
The Bank of France's net foreign exchange reserves were a negative 90.34 billion French francs (\$16.2 billion) in the week ended Sept. 9, the French bank Crédit Lyonnais estimated. A week earlier, the figure was a negative 103.75 billion francs.
VIAG AG said it planned to raise 646 million Deutsche marks (\$402.9 million) through a 1-for-10 offering of shares to current holders and holders of options issued in 1987 to expire in 1997.
GEC Alsthom will begin talks next week with South Korean officials to nominate a senior Korean partner for construction of a high-speed railway between Seoul and Pusan.
BASF AG announced a pilot project to recycle plastics, starting in 1994, through a plant in Ludwigshafen with an annual capacity of 15,000 metric tons.
Daimler-Benz AG has been cleared by the Securities and Exchange Commission to proceed with its stock listing on the New York Stock Exchange, a company spokesman said. The New York listing, the first by a German company, is set for Oct. 5.

Memo on Turner From EC

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Commissioner João de Deus Pinheiro of the European Community has taken Britain to task for granting Turner Broadcasting System Inc. permission to beam its TNT & Cartoon Network throughout Europe via satellite.
Mr. Pinheiro's major concern, voiced in a letter to British officials, was that Turner's cartoons would violate an EC directive that at least half the broadcasts on such networks be of European origin. While Turner's plans will not be immediately affected, the letter appeared to be a forerunner of battles to come.
Turner plans to launch the 24-hour network on Friday, making use of its large supply of vintage movies and classic cartoons — with movies on the air all night, cartoons all day.
The problem is that Turner's stash of old Hanna-Barbera cartoons such as "The Flintstones," "The Jetsons" and "Yogi Berra" come from Hollywood, so do its colorized old movies. As such, in the eyes of some, they represent another big advance for American popular culture.
Most vocal on this issue have been French officials, and France has considerable bureaucratic clout at EC headquarters in Brussels.

VW: Less for Skoda

Continued from Page 11
much of the gains were registered in the Czech and Slovak republics, Skoda sales in Western Europe were up 10 percent, he said.
Volkswagen said it had informed the Czech government that despite Thursday's announcement, its long-term commitment to Skoda remained firm. The action nevertheless lengthens the list of negative headlines that have raised doubt about Volkswagen's ability to finance the aggressive expansion it began in the 1980s under Carl Hahn, its former chairman.

Royal Dutch Gets Loan For Thailand Refinery

Agence France-Press
LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that bankers had approved a \$1.5 billion loan for a refinery project in Thailand.
Rayong Refinery Co. will operate the refinery, which is planned as Thailand's largest, with a capacity of 140,000 barrels a day at its completion in 1996. The refinery will be 64 percent owned by Shell, with the Petroleum Authority of Thailand as a minority partner.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including NYSE, AMEX, and OTC. Columns include ticker symbols, company names, and prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Conditions supplied by funds listed. Not all funds are available in all countries. For a complete list of funds, see the International Fund Sourcebook.

Main table of International Funds with columns for fund name, ticker, and price. Includes sections for various fund categories like Global, Emerging Markets, and Bond Funds.

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Treading Carefully in Cambodia Uncertainty Makes Many Foreign Investors Hold Off

PHNOM PENH — While Southeast Asian nations such as Thailand and Malaysia have made a mad dash toward prosperity during the past decade, the Cambodian economy has been in a downward spiral, thanks to years of bloody fighting. Now, with a newly elected legislature hammering out a political compromise among Cambodia's long-warring factions, its rulers are trying to position the country of 8.5 million people as a prime target for foreign investment in the region.

Indeed, a number of companies in nearby Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have struck some deals and are scouting around for more, albeit cautiously. The opportunities exist everywhere, says Somprasong Boonyachai, president of Bangkok-based Shinawatra International, which is a subsidiary of Shinawatra Computer & Communications Co., one of Cambodia's biggest foreign investors.

Perhaps, so do a hefty number of potential landmines for foreign businessmen. For one thing, Cambodia's political climate is dicey. On Wednesday, the legislature started debate on a constitution that likely would install Prince Norodom Sihanouk as king, with two co-presidents: his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the former Communist prime minister, Hun Sen.

parison, and the country has little in the way of natural resources to offer. Its once-considerable forest reserves have been plundered by Thai logging interests. More damaging is the fact that the nation's professional class of engineers, doctors and teachers were virtually annihilated by the Khmer Rouge in the late 1970s. So foreign companies that come in must bear the additional cost of training their employees. "There are few trained engineers around," said Worapat Napaorn, general manager of

Shinawatra's Cambodia operations. "Mostly, we have to train people ourselves." Combined, these factors explain why Cambodia is one of the world's poorest nations. Its per capita income is only about \$200 per head, compared with \$2,000 in Thailand.

For foreign companies, the most immediate prospects will revolve around infrastructure projects. Shinawatra, for instance, this month launched Cambodia-Shinawatra Co., whose first project is the installation of a 5,000-line telephone system. At present, Phnom Penh has only 4,000 working lines for a population of 3 million.

Shinawatra has invested \$12 million in the telephone venture, in which it holds 70 percent equity, the other 30 percent having been provided for free to the government.

The company has invested \$4 million in IBC TV Cambodia, which this year signed a 99-year contract to broadcast on channel 5.

Other investment opportunities are in the offing. Prince Ranariddh has asked Singapore to draft an economic master plan to develop the nation's major airport in Phnom Penh, as well as a seaport. Singapore overtook Russian and other former Soviet republics last year as Cambodia's major trading partner. It is doubtful, though, that Singapore companies will rush in.

As in many other developing economies, government corruption is rampant. That is hardly surprising given that the average official pulls down about \$20 a month.

Despite all these problems, government officials are doing their best to sound reassuring. "We understand very well the importance of making companies happy," said Ung Hnot, the minister of posts and telecommunications. "So while our biggest responsibility is to the consumer, we also have to create an environment to allow companies to survive."

Mandarin Oriental's Profit Nearly Flat

HONG KONG — Mandarin Oriental International said its net profit rose just 1.6 percent, to \$19.5 million, in the first half of its financial year as a strong performance in Hong Kong was offset by poor returns elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

The figure, which was after tax and minority interests, was far short of securities houses forecasts of a 15 percent to 18 percent gain for the operator of luxury hotels. Results were released after the

Hong Kong stock market closed. Mandarin warned that the second half might not be any better.

The finance director, Stuart Burnett, said the group was suffering from a decline in first-class travel to destinations such as Thailand and Singapore. "Going to Bangkok all the first-

class cabins are empty," he said. "The people that are traveling tend to be more of the economy-minded travelers."

The first-half results led some to question the strategy of the company, which is a unit of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. "Over the years they should have been expanding more rather than resting on their laurels," said Steven Thompson, an analyst at Nikko Research Center.

One bright spot for Mandarin was the performance of its two

Taipei Stock Market Expected to Get Lift From Credit Easing

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank dramatically eased the availability of credit on Thursday to spur lagging economic growth and encourage private investment.

Economists said the move was likely to give a lift to the depressed stock market. Bank reserve requirements were reduced by between 0.75 and one percentage point. This brought the reserve requirement for checking accounts down to 26.25 percent.

Reserve requirements are the portion of deposits that commercial banks must retain instead of lending out. An easing like Thursday's is calculated to encourage banks to lend more and to lower the interest rates they charge.

The deputy governor of the central bank, Paul Chin, said the move would have the effect of injecting more than 70 billion Taiwan dollars (\$2.6 billion) of funds into the banking system. "This will reduce the cost of funds for banks when they provide capital to industry," Mr. Chin said.

The central bank's action was made possible by a slowdown in inflation. The inflation rate is forecast at under 3.5 percent this year, down from an 11-year high of 4.46 percent last year, he said.

Taiwan's economic boom has faltered because of a weak global economy and cutbacks in infrastructure building. Gross national product is forecast to grow 6.1 percent

Investor's Asia table with columns for Exchange, Index, Thursday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, etc.

Very briefly: China will unify the official and free-market rates of the yuan against the dollar in a step towards currency convertibility, the deputy finance minister, Jin Renqing, was quoted as saying.

The People's Bank of China will upgrade its accounting system with help from Price Waterhouse & Co., which has signed two contracts worth \$7.15 million for the World Bank-funded project, the China Daily reported.

Allied Group Ltd., the target of police raids for two days, said it would ask the Hong Kong Court of Appeal for permission to appeal to Britain's Privy Council to block investigations into its affairs.

Swire Pacific Ltd. said it sold a 3.5 percent stake in Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co., raising 246 million Hong Kong dollars (\$31.8 million), and retains 27.62 percent of the company.

Nomura Wins in Court

TOKYO — A Tokyo court on Thursday dismissed a shareholder's complaint against Nomura Securities Co. for illegally compensating clients for stock market losses.

Nomura two years ago endorsed the stiff government penalties among the Big Four brokers involved in the practice. Yoshinori Ikenaka, a civil servant who is a Nomura shareholder, demanded in the suit that 14 executives who sat on Nomura's board in 1990 and 1991 pay damages of 100 million yen (\$950,000) to their own firm for having approved compensation payments for elite clients.

JAPAN: Doubts About Tokyo's Latest Economic Stimulus Plan

Continued on Page 11 sized companies cope with the rise of the yen. The new package is only about half the size of two previous programs — a 10.7 trillion yen stimulus announced in August 1992 and a 13.2 trillion yen package announced last April.

One reason for the smaller package is that the government cannot afford to increase spending much more without incurring a national budget deficit. But another factor is

a recognition that the centerpiece of the last two packages — increased public works spending — did not work as well as expected in reviving the economy.

"We've had two packages already," said Robert Alan Feldman, director of economic research for Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "Why should this one work any better?"

Consumer spending is a far larger part of the economy than government spending, and building new roads and sewers has not led

FIVE: Asian Challenge to Murdoch

Continued from Page 11 Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and the family of its chairman, Li Ka-shing, who have retained a 34.6 percent stake in the network, STAR-TV can be seen by 45 million people in 13 million homes.

STAR-TV is completing plans to launch a subscription broadcast system alongside its free-to-air service, which recoups costs through selling advertising.

TVB, which has reserved four of the nine new satellite slots, plans to offer sports, news, and children's and entertainment channels in Mandarin Chinese, the most common language in China, Taiwan and elsewhere in Asia's sizable Chinese communities.

AMEX section containing various financial tables, stock price listings, and market data for US and international markets.

SPORTS BASKETBALL

The Biggest of Prospects/Projects Arrives for NBA Debut

By Christine Brennan

WASHINGTON — Gheorghe Muresan, the Washington Bullets' prospect/project/experiment (take your pick), arrived at National Airport and immediately exceeded all expectations by not bumping his head, not even once.

As Muresan lumbered through the terminal, exhausted at the end of a 19-hour journey Wednesday from Bucharest via Vienna and New York, pay-phone conversations came to a halt. Fellow travelers stopped in their tracks. People looked up... and up... and up.

Muresan, who is 7 feet, 7 inches and 315 pounds (231-meters and 142.9 kilograms) hasn't signed a contract and doesn't have a shoe deal, but obviously he already has a huge following.

"Is he the new Buller?" asked a porter, Princess Hamlet, who sneaked in an autograph for her teenage son between baggage runs.

He couldn't be anyone else. Muresan, 22, selected by the Bullets in the second round of the National Basketball Association draft in June, was welcomed to Washington for the first time by the Bullets' general manager, John Nash, who came up to Muresan's stomach.

Never before has someone so tall been drafted into the NBA.

He was the object of everyone's attention, including that of the U.S. Customs officers at JFK Airport in New York. After being delayed by a day because of visa problems, Muresan encountered a flurry of questions at customs, according to Bill Sweek, his agent and interpreter, but got everything worked out in time to make his connection to National Airport.

"It was a problem we got cleared up with a few phone calls," Sweek said.

Muresan has a one-month visitor's visa, Sweek



A SEA OF DREAMS — Ben Johnson in Bari, Italy, where he said he would like to start a soccer career with an Italian first division club. Soccer officials said it was unlikely that FIFA and the Italian federation would authorize the signing of the famed Canadian sprinter.

said. When and if he gets a job with the Bullets, he will need to get a work visa. His 6-foot-tall girlfriend, Liliana Lazar, easily obtained a six-month visitor's visa, and had no troubles with customs. "I'm here for six months," she said in French through Sweek, "so if the Bullets want me, I could play."

Muresan is expected to soon sign a one-year, non-guaranteed contract with the Bullets for \$150,000, Nash said. "He came knowing that was the full extent of our offer," Nash said. "If he's able to play, obviously, a year from now, his value could be significantly higher."

Muresan and Sweek said they turned down two better offers — one from his old team, Panathinaikos, in Greece, the other from a team in Greece, which offered a guaranteed \$500,000 — to try the NBA. "I'm very excited to play against these players," Muresan said, also in French, referring to the stars

of the NBA. "I'm anxious to see how I measure up against them, what I need to do to get better. I wanted the opportunity to play in the NBA in Washington."

His decision was criticized by at least one newspaper in Romania.

"The newspaper said I came to the States for no money," said Muresan, who is from the village of Tritenii-De-Jos in Transylvania.

Since the Bullets drafted him, Muresan has undergone surgery on his pituitary gland, which had grown to a point where it was threatening to pinch his optic nerve, Sweek said. The pituitary is located at the base of the brain and secretes hormones vital to growth and maturation. Sweek said the surgery was considered a success, but added that doctors in France and in the United States would have to talk to decide what, if any, further treatment Muresan needs.

Nash, naturally, was concerned, and sized up Muresan in the baggage claim area.

"He looks to be in pretty good shape," he said. "I've been running and working out," Muresan said.

"He's participated in all the practices with his old team in France and Romania," Sweek said. "He has had no ill effects at all. He's 100 percent."

Nonetheless, the Bullets plans to have him visit several doctors in the next few days.

"This is a situation that may need monitoring,"

Nash said.

That's a hurdle for the future. For now, Muresan's biggest problem was getting into Sweek's car. After joking he might have to go in "horizontally," Muresan folded himself into the passenger seat of the Toyota Corolla, his knees bumping up against the windshield. He smiled, stuck his right arm out the window, and was gone into the night.

Woosnam Leading in Paris Golf

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France — Helped by four birdies on the front nine, Ian Woosnam shot six-under-par 64 Thursday to take a one shot lead after the first round of Lancome Trophy.

One of his teammates on the European squad in next week's Ryder Cup, Mark James, tied for second at 65 with Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain.

Scotland's Colin Montgomerie, also on the Ryder Cup squad, shot 67 to tie for fifth with Englishmen Howard Clark and Peter Mitchell.

Woosnam had five birdies in all, one bogey and an eagle, on the par 16th hole, to lead the invitational 66-man field playing at the 6,177-meter (6,755-yard) Saint-Nom-La-Breteche course outside Paris.

He punched his 4-iron to within 20 feet (6 meters) at the 16th and sank the putt. At the next hole, he grabbed the lead by rolling in a 20-foot putt, this time for birdie.

"I'm putting nicely," said Woosnam, who has had trouble on greens in recent events. "I'm scoring well and feel relaxed. There's no reason to panic when you feel you'll make a few birdies."

Looking ahead to next week's Ryder Cup, Woosnam said his first-round partner here, Cup rookie Peter Baker of England, could well team up with him next week against the United States.

"We know each other very well," Woosnam said. "Peter's got over his learning stretch and has the game to win a major one day."

Baker shot 66 Thursday and was fourth.

Woosnam and Baker have both called on psychologist John Allsopp to help them overcome mental blocks in their game.

World No. 1 Nick Faldo carded 69 to share 13th place, while former Masters champion Fred Couples shot even-par 70 to tie for 20th.

Big-hitting John Daly will join Fred Couples and Payne Stewart, two other winners of major tournaments, on the U.S. team for the Dunhill Cup golf championship at St. Andrews on Oct. 14-17.

The organizers of the championship announced Thursday that Daly, a huge crowd favorite since his triumph in the 1991 U.S. PGA championship, would make his first appearance in the Dunhill Cup.

Couples, the 1992 U.S. Masters champion, and Stewart, winner of the PGA in 1989 and the U.S. Open in 1991, complete a squad that will be favored to give the United States a second triumph in the event.

Couples and Stewart are also on the U.S. team defending the Ryder Cup against Europe next week at the Belfry.

England, which won the Dunhill Cup last year without Faldo, will have him back to join James and Baker.

Australia, which won the first two Dunhill Cups, in 1985 and 1986, will be playing without British Open champion Greg Norman and will field Rodger Davis, Craig Parry and Peter Senior.

Another strong entry will come from Zimbabwe, with the current U.S. PGA tour leader Nick Price, Tony Johnstone and Mark McNulty.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Chinese Begin March on Monte Carlo

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's 200-strong official delegation, which will attempt to drum up support in advance of next week's vote on the 2000 Olympics, left Thursday for Monte Carlo, shortly after British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Beijing did not deserve the Games. The IOC will decide next Thursday on which city will host 2000 Olympics. Sydney, Manchester, Berlin and Istanbul are also vying for the IOC's vote.

"I think there are very strong reasons against Beijing being selected. Hurd said in a television interview in Australia. 'You only have to look at the newspapers every day to see what they are. I do not think that is a good idea.'"

Andreotti Ends His Grand Prix Season

LONDON (AP) — Michael Andreotti confirmed Thursday that his rookie season in Formula One has ended, with three races yet to go, and that he plans to return to the Indy car circuit in 1994.

McLaren's managing director, Ron Dennis, Mika Hakkinen of Finland, the team's test driver, will replace Andreotti in the three remaining Grand Prix, in Portugal, Japan and Australia, but said that "provided there are no conflicts with Michael's Indy commitments, Michael will drive for us in some Grand Prix in 1994 or 1995."

Qatar has submitted a \$40 million proposal to FISA to become the first Middle East country to stage a Formula One race and hopes to get a Grand Prix by late 1995 or 1996, officials in Doha said Thursday.

For the Record

Richard Dumas, the Phoenix Suns' forward who was seen earlier this week as the key to a trade for Detroit's Dennis Rodman, was suspended indefinitely by the NBA for failing to cooperate in substance-abuse rehabilitation, and the Suns' president, Jerry Colangelo, said "he is not in our plans."

Bobby Harley, the Duke point guard taken seventh in the NBA draft, signed a \$16.5 million, six-year contract that made him the Sacramento Kings' second-highest paid player behind guard Mitch Richmond's \$3 million a year.

Pierre Turgeon, the 24-year-old center who keyed the New York Islanders' run to the Stanley Cup semifinals last season, signed a four-year, \$11 million contract to become the highest-paid player in team history.

Quotable: Ian Wooldridge, a London Daily Mail columnist, on the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow, New York: "There may be more horrific venues to stage Open tennis championships, but outside the Ryder Cup and Death Valley, California, they do not readily come to mind."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	53	63	.458
New York	51	65	.439
Baltimore	48	68	.413
Boston	47	69	.405
Detroit	45	71	.388
Cleveland	42	74	.361
Milwaukee	42	74	.361
West Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	52	64	.446
Texas	47	69	.405
Kansas City	45	71	.388
Seattle	44	72	.380
California	42	74	.361
Minnesota	41	75	.352
Oakland	39	77	.335
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	59	57	.510
Atlanta	55	61	.475
St. Louis	48	68	.413
Chicago	47	69	.405
Pittsburgh	46	70	.397
Cincinnati	44	72	.380
New York	40	76	.344
West Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Arizona	52	64	.446
San Francisco	49	67	.421
Houston	48	68	.413
Los Angeles	47	69	.405
Cincinnati	46	70	.397
Colorado	44	72	.380
San Diego	37	79	.317

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	9	0	1.000
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000
Atlanta	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
San Diego	1	0	1.000
Colorado	1	0	1.000
Arizona	1	0	1.000
Houston	1	0	1.000
Seattle	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
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Houston	1	0	1.000
Seattle	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
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SPORTS BASEBALL

Jays Increase AL East Lead

The Associated Press
It was a long night in the American League.
Every game but one lasted at least three hours, and the Toronto-Detroit game went 4 hours, 12 minutes, making it the longest nine-inning night game in major league history.

AL ROUNDUP

Blame the pennant race; blame the late-season malaise. Whatever the case, no explanation can fully account for games lasting 4:12, 4:05, 3:43, 3:14, 3:13 and 3:00.
"This was a game where you sit and look at one another in the dug-out and say, 'What the heck's happening,'" Paul Molitor said after the Blue Jays beat the Tigers, 14-8, in Detroit.
The Jays increased their lead in the AL East to 2½ games over New York and 3 over Baltimore as the Yankees were routed in Milwaukee and the Orioles were edged in Boston.
In the West, Chicago beat Kansas City in 11 innings to maintain its 3½ game lead over the Texas Rangers, who beat Cleveland.
Toronto's victory was its fifth straight, which matched its longest winning streak since the All-Star break. The game was one minute longer than the previous longest nine-inning night game: Boston's 9-6 victory over Chicago on May 15, 1991.
"A lot of ugly things happened out there," Molitor said. "But we won it, and that's all we care about."
There were 32 hits, 19 by the Blue Jays. They also benefited from nine walks by eight Detroit pitchers. There were five wild pitches, three by Detroit. Each team made two errors. Thirteen pitchers, eight in Detroit uniforms, paraded to the mound. The record for one team in a nine-inning game is nine by the St. Louis Browns in 1949.
Molitor hit an RBI double and a

two-run homer, his 21st, and Tony Fernandez went 4-for-4 for the Blue Jays. It was his first four-hit game of the season, his ninth for Toronto.
Brewers 15, Yankees 5: Five New York pitchers gave up 16 hits and 15 walks as the Yankees finished a road trip 3-6.
Milwaukee chased Jim Abbott with a four-run second inning, three coming on Robin Yount's bases-loaded double.
Red Sox 6, Orioles 5: Baltimore's Mike Mussina was pounded for six runs and nine hits in 3½ innings. He complained of soreness in his back and shoulder after the game.
Tim Lincecum drove in three runs with two doubles for Boston.
White Sox 10, Royals 6: Lance Johnson hit a two-run single with the bases loaded in the 11th in Kansas City, and Chicago then added two more runs against Mark Gubicza.
Rangers 7, Indians 4: Julio Franco, batting cleanup with Juan Gonzalez sitting out the game with a bad back, drove in three runs for host Texas.
Third baseman Jim Thome's error on a sacrifice bunt opened the door for four unearned runs in the seventh as the Rangers rallied for their ninth victory in 12 games.
Angels 15, Mariners 1: Rookie Tim Lincecum broke his left ring finger — he will miss the rest of the season — after hitting a grand slam as California beat visiting Seattle.
Chili Davis hit two three-run homers, one batting right-handed, one hitting lefty.
Salmon, a strong contender for rookie-of-the-year honors, has 31 homers, 95 RBIs, a .283 average and 93 runs.
Athletics 15, Twins 2: Scott Brosius and Ruben Sierra each drove in five runs for visiting Oakland, while Dave Winfield of Minnesota singled for his 2,998th major league hit.



Manager Dusty Baker during the Giants' eighth loss in nine games. "We're just going bad."

Braves Win on 5-Run 9th As Giants Lose Yet Again

The Associated Press
The Atlanta Braves staged one of the year's best comebacks for the kind of victory that usually makes for championship seasons. The San Francisco Giants fell once again in a swoon that usually becomes part of a losing legacy.
The National League West appeared to be on the verge of becoming the division without a pennant race as the Braves scored five runs in the ninth Wednesday night for a 7-6 victory over visiting Cincinnati after the Giants lost their eighth straight, 3-1, at home to Chicago. Atlanta has a 3½-game lead over San Francisco and the teams don't play again this season.
At least the NL East has a chance for some head-to-head drama as the Philadelphia Phillies, who lead by 5½ games, venture to Montreal this weekend for a three-game series with the second-place Expos.
The Braves are looking as if they will pull away in the race, especially after a comeback in which they erased a 6-2 deficit entering the bottom of the ninth.
"It was just a big win for us, coming back from being down by four runs," outfielder David Justice said. "This team never gives up and we showed it tonight."
The Reds' four-run lead was cut in half on Ryan Klesko's two-run homer off Johnny Ruffin. Jeff Reardon relieved, but gave up a double to Otis Nixon and a single to Jeff Blaser.
That brought on Rob Dibble, who threw one pitch.
It became Ron Gant's 35th home run, a three-run shot that capped a comeback that had the crowd at Fulton County Stadium screaming, chanting and chopping.
"I'm happy to see Ron hitting the way he is," Justice said. "Maybe we can jump on his shoulders the last two weeks and he'll take us to the National League pennant."
Gant took over the NL lead with 107 RBIs, and in his last four

games he has three homers and 15 runs batted in.
"It seems like every year we just keep getting better," Gant said of the two-time division champions to Minnesota and last year's World Series to Toronto. "We're hitting the ball better and we've got better pitching this year. It's a club that won't give up and we feel we can win the World Series this year."
Cardinals 5, Expos 4: Bernard Gilkey's two-out single in the bottom of the ninth in St. Louis ended Montreal's eight-game winning streak.
Gilkey hit a 3-0 pitch from Jeff Shaw to score Gregg Jefferies, who walked on four pitches with one out. The Expos, who had won 16 of 17, led by 4-1 when starter Ken Hill allowed three runs in the sixth, two on a single by Jefferies, who has six hits in his last two games.
Sean Berry singled, doubled and tripled and drove in a run for Montreal.
Pirates 8, Marlins 1: Al Martin hit a three-run homer in the sixth for visiting Pittsburgh and Jay Bell added a solo shot in the seventh. Florida's Marlins' eighth-inning run ended a scoreless streak that had reached 27½ innings.
Rockies 6, Astros 4: Charlie Hayes hit a club-record three doubles and Andres Galarraga drove in three runs as Colorado beat Houston a third straight time and won its sixth straight at home. Luis Gonzalez went 4-for-4 and had two RBIs for Houston.
Dodgers 5, Padres 4: Kevin Gross won in San Diego for the first time since 1985 despite allowing 11 hits in six-plus innings, but also contributed a two-run single for Los Angeles.

NL ROUNDUP

There was a lot of pressure on us the first two years because we were a young ball club, but I feel it's time to win this thing."
What can the Giants be thinking?
"I know the Giants had to be watching and to see us snatch this win puts a lot of pressure on them," Gant said.
He has eight homers and 16 RBIs in 12 games against the Reds.
Cubs 3, Giants 1: San Francisco finished its home stand 1-8 and has lost 15 of 21. Rick Wilkins hit his 28th homer, Dwight Smith singled in another and Chicago's third scored on a squeeze bunt by Eric Yelding.
The Giants scored in the ninth on a double by Steve Hasey, but Randy Myers struck out pinch-hitter Barry Bonds to end the game.
"I've never been on a team, a good team, that has as many problems," said the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker. "Everything we try, it seems like it doesn't work. We're just going bad."
Mike Morgan allowed three hits in eight-plus innings as he ended a streak in which he won just one of his last 10 starts. The Cubs have won 11 of 13 and finished their road trip 2-2.

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Jays Stay Cool, and Stay in First Place

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service
DETROIT — "For all our problems — middle relief is the biggest problem — we're still in first place," said the Toronto Blue Jays' Cito Gaston, eating a pregame cup of tuna fish in the closet-sized visiting manager's office in ancient Tiger Stadium. "We've managed to hold on to first place come hell or high water."
Gaston might well have said, "Stick around, we'll show you how we do it" because Tuesday night's game in the venerable white-painted cube in downtown Detroit demonstrated perfectly how the Blue Jays have managed to hang on ever so perilously.
They used 10 pitchers to win last October's World Series. But taking advantage of free agency, 3 of the 10 took flight to other teams: Jimmy Key, David Cone and Tom Henke. A fourth, David Wells, was released in spring training and signed by the Tigers.
Key has won 17 games for the New York Yankees, and had to win them for Toronto, there wouldn't be a race. Henke has saved 36 games for Texas.
The Blue Jays moved Duane Ward to Henke's spot as closer. But now there's no Ward in middle relief, or anyone of his caliber.
So, with the Jays leading by 6½ in the bottom of the eighth, the Tigers were threatening with two on and two out. Gaston had no

choice but to call to the bullpen and put the precarious lead in the hands of Mark (Huck) Fleener. Who's Huck Fleener? And why did he get the job? "Green?"
A left-hander, Fleener had never pitched in the major leagues. He's up from Knoxville in the Class AA Southern League. He left in a hurry, too, forgetting his glove and spikes. So he had to wear Al Leiter's glove and Pat Hentgen's shoes. Fleener, whose uniform No. 32 wasn't ready, had on No. 56, which had been waiting for another farmhand, Shawn Green.
Then Fleener lunged a slider to Chad Kreuter, who could have struck a blow not only for the Tigers but also for the Yankees and the Baltimore Orioles. But Kreuter popped harmlessly to center field to end the inning. Tony Fernandez then hit a three-run homer in the top of the ninth to clinch the Jays' 9-5 victory. So it goes — The Blue Jays survive, but it's a struggle.
"This club hasn't played as well as I think it can," said Paul Molitor, who was hitting .339 after Wednesday's victory and could finish second in the league batting race to teammate John Olerud, who was at .372. "But we've got experience on the field and commitment from the organization. I like the way things are shaping up."
Yet Jack Morris was revealing another problem just a few feet from Molitor in the clubhouse. The veteran starter, who has a tender arm, would miss his turn Wednesday.

Already this season, three starters for the Jays have been on the disabled list: Morris, Dave Stewart and Todd Stottlemyre. Reliever Mike Timlin had to spend time at Duncedin in the Class A, Florida State League. Ward has blown six save opportunities.
"No one," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, "has a good pitching staff in the East." That, he concludes, is why there's a race.
The Orioles have the best staff of the three contenders, but even they have a major problem, an injured closer, Gregg Olson.
"Staying healthy, that's the key," said Gaston. "That's about all you can hope for."
There's one other factor, one the Blue Jays believe in strongly. They're the most experienced club in the AL East.
"We might have a little edge in experience," said a coach, Gene Tenace, who played in four World Series in the '70s and '80s. "We're the world champions, and most of the guys here have been on a winning club. There's no substitute for experience."
"Our chances are very good to at least win the division championship," said the soft-spoken Molitor. "We've had some pick-ups on performances from various people. It's just that the expectation level in Toronto is so high, there's a tendency to talk about what's wrong. But if we're still in first place, how bad can things be?"
Another sweet swinger, down the

row of lockers, echoed those sentiments. But Olerud emphasized how lucky the Blue Jays had been.
"We're definitely fortunate to have had a six-game losing streak in September and still be in first place," he said. "We're definitely fortunate to be where we are. Somehow, the other teams have been losing and kept us up there in the race."
The Blue Jays exude a distinct calm that they haven't in past years when critics called them the "Blow Jays" for blowing so many pennant opportunities. But 1992 was their breakthrough season, and they now display a confident attitude.
"I think that's a little bit of a reflection on me, staying calm, cool," said Gaston. "When I used to teach hitting, I used to say, 'The guy who stays the coolest out there is the guy who's going to win.' If a guy gets excited at bat, thinks he's in a jam, the pitcher's going to get him out."
Toronto can make up for its pitching woes with almost a complete lineup of All-Star-caliber hitters. In addition to Olerud and Molitor, there are Roberto Alomar, Joe Carter and the late-season addition Rickey Henderson, to mention a few.
"Rickey hasn't been Rickey yet," said Tenace, "but when all is said and done he's going to be a major part."
And there Henderson was in this game, capping the Jays' second rally by driving in the go-ahead run from third base in the eighth inning with an infield chop.
Finally, Fernandez applied the finishing touch in the ninth to complete his second five-RBI game of the season at Tiger Stadium. That's the "new" Tony Fernandez, in his second tour with the Jays. He built a reputation for moodiness in Toronto in 1983-90.
"You can see," said Tenace, "he's very mature now."
Fernandez allowed that he was "concentrating" now more than ever. This is perhaps because, before returning to the Jays in June, he'd experienced baseball life with the New York Mets. He's happy to be back.
"I think everybody is concentrating," he said. "When you concentrate, you have a good chance to win, and that is what is happening."

Small-Market Teams Threaten TV Blackouts

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — More than a dozen of baseball's smaller-market teams are threatening to black out all non-network games next season as a way to force a revenue-sharing agreement.
Five sources connected to baseball, including owners, officials and lawyers, said that without revenue sharing, at least 15 clubs will scrap decades-old agreements that permit teams to televise games in their local markets.
The sources spoke on the condition that they not be identified.
If the teams carry through with their threat, the only games guaranteed to be on television would be the 12 national network broadcasts on ABC and NBC, and broadcasts on ESPN, which will televise approximately 75 games to each market next season. In addition, teams would be able to cut separate deals with opponents for each individual game.

Without the agreements, which can be terminated when five teams in a league give notice, superstitions such as WGN, WTBS, WPIX and WWOR would lose much of their most attractive programming.
Large- and small-market teams are battling over the amount of revenue they split, with several small-market teams saying they need a larger piece of the pie in order to survive. Ten large-market clubs broke away and formed their own caucus at a major league meeting last month, forcing extended negotiations on a revenue-sharing deal. Talks are ongoing, and 21 votes are needed to pass any proposal.
Sources said the Padres, Astros, Marlins, Pirates and Expos were the five teams that instigated the move in the NL, and they later were joined by the Reds, Cardinals and Giants. At least seven clubs in the AL have given notice to terminate their agreement, including the Brewers and Twins.

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OBSERVER

Unhealthy Fine Print

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Here's a country with 90 million grown-ups who can't write a coherent letter or do simple arithmetic. It's a country where "Everything I Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten" inevitably becomes a huge best-seller. It's a country where 40 million people actually learn everything they know not in kindergarten but from television. Television! At best, on PBS, that means they are under the delusion that bugs mate to the strains of Mozart. At worst...

Well, never mind worst, we are here to talk about Bill Clinton's health-care program. The president's people last week started scribbling about what kind of program they would like to install. The immediate impulse is to smile the forehead with flat of hand and cry, "What country do these dreamers think they live in?" It is obvious the planners haven't heard of the 90 million people who are helpless when confronted with the simplest intellectual demands, since coping with the health-care program they have in mind would test the ingenuity of corporate lawyers, tax accountants and Las Vegas bookmakers.

Even for the unpoor, which is to say people who can afford a mortgage, the Clinton plan is packed with promise of bureaucratic frustration. Does everybody here really know what is implied by the initials HMO? And what about those going to dicker with insurance companies to hold down prices?

Suppose you are self-employed: a carpenter or plumber or painter, say. You go to the regional health alliance to get your coverage, then you pay the full cost of the basic premium, but never fear because you can deduct the cost of the standard package from your taxes.

Mercy on us all! They are designing another nightmare as complicated as the tax law, with the same kind of opportunities for finagling and corruption. Bill Hillary: Why not just have everybody send his medical bill to Uncle Sam and let Uncle, who understands these things better than we do, negotiate a fair price with the creditors?

New York Times Service

Stan Getz Drama: Beauty and the Beast

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — When Jean-Pierre Larcher met Stan Getz in the seaside villa in Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, Getz had rented, to shoot his portrait for a record cover, he had no idea he would be entering a Shakespearean drama.

Getz was already playing his life like a fictional hero on the French Riviera. Larcher could see that right away. He could also see he was dying (he had liver cancer). Later he would see that Getz was writing the novel as well as playing its hero, and orchestrating the soundtrack to a movie about his own death at the same time.

There was a woman with Getz. Larcher prefers not to mention her name. Getz changed women every time he changed musical styles. "He was a charmer through his horn," says Johnny Mandel, "and I guess when he wanted to do it, verbally too."

Getz took a liking to Larcher because there were no show-biz to bebop pleasantries imposed between them. No jazz fan, Larcher intuitively understood things others missed. Getz told him about his love for the woman who was with him, and her love for him. He played his horn to her, and when she was not there he played to an empty chair. "It was like he finally found The Girl From Ipanema. In some strange way she was a siren. Somehow she had become the symbol of his death. The last few years of Getz's life were filled with symbolism he had constructed around this woman and his death."

Musicians told Larcher about "Getz The Monster." He had been legendary had news, often a vicious employer. Larcher concluded that he was a "legitimate monster, he had a very dark sense of humor." Most of those who complained about it had failed some sort of test Getz was always laying on people by raising the emotional stakes. He had no patience for those who could or would not anticipate.

In part it had been frustration, not finding enough beauty in life. You never knew where the role stopped and reality began. He liked to play the evil one, Iago. He could recite entire passages from Othello and Macbeth. It amused him. It was like... You say I'm a monster. If you can't see any deeper than that, that's your problem. Go read Shakespeare.

Then it was no longer game time, this was sudden death. "At more or less the same time he met the woman, discovered he had cancer, finally kicked heroin and, after a decade of relative artistic mediocrity, his playing grew more muscular, direct, deeper and less sentimental." He had never played better. In 1987, he was ready to record an album called "Serenity."

Getz went to great lengths to create his own legend. Larcher wanted to define its boundaries. They collaborated on a project for a fiction film based on Getz's life. It was important for both of them but then Getz died and after that Larcher made what he describes as a "classic documentary" called "People Time," which will be aired on the French/German television channel Arte in November.

Consider this the movie about making the movie. What fascinated Larcher was the angelic side of the monster. It was impossible to make such tender and sensual music and be only a monster. Did Getz consider his own life less important than what his imagination could make of it? What his music could make of it? So much of the plot seemed based on destiny.

Recording a song called "Her" on Eddie Sauter's "Focus," in the middle of a take, Getz received a phone call and learned about the death of his mother. He came back,



Since he knew he was dying, the last years of Getz's life were filled with symbolism he had constructed.

picked up the earphones and immediately continued the same piece, but with an entirely new feeling.

When Sauter wrote the music for Arthur Penn's film "Mickey One," Penn asked for Getz as a soloist, knowing nothing about his personal life. However he soon saw that Warren Beatty's lead role had certain parallels to Getz. He was taking drugs, burning himself out with women, he was a nightclub comedian still searching for beauty. Penn wanted the music to tell us the history of this man. The music was to bridge the gap between his happy past and his frightened present. The music was very important for Penn: "And Stan got it right away. That was very clear. He would start improvising just like that, just by himself, he would get an impulse and it would be wonderful."

Getz could become physically ill confronted with poverty and misery. It was not a bluff, Larcher had seen him vomit in such environments. He was genuinely horrified by human misery — the homeless, the ghettoes. It was physical, not intellectual. "Music was the only way he had to fight that suffering," Larcher says, "to find a kind of fugitive peace through the creation of beauty. He was very conscious when he succeeded or not. When he felt he had played the right phrase with the most beautiful notes possible, he was reassured in the face of his death."

Getz's music could be sickly sentimental. It was his biggest flaw and he knew it. He wanted people to cry when he played a ballad. It's difficult to show so much emotion without flirting with mawkishness. Everybody wants to play beautifully. Getz wanted to be profound at the same time.

"Beauty is subversive," Antonio Carlos Jobim says in the film. "The Girl From Ipanema is a symbol of love,

casiness, it's like a dream. We think that we are going to get there. Paradise, the island, the beach, the coast. But then we die. Getz had a soul, *une âme*. Great soul... Getz. And then we die."

During the presidential primaries, when Rolling Stone magazine asked Bill Clinton who he would like to have play his inaugural ball, he replied: "It's too bad Stan Getz is dead." For Jobim, the best way to start a revolution was with beauty. Getz agreed, beauty was more subversive than political revolt. In this sense, his monstrous side may have been a sort of cover. "I want to create a human presence," he said. "Life without loathing, without despair, without cynicism; a happy vision despite it all."

Larcher watched him transform the people who were around him toward the end — his family, several women, musicians, his manager — by his combination of beauty and violence, by this fire he had. These people became involved with the violence with which he produced beauty. They were attracted to him, and at the same time horrified by the extremes of tenderness and tyranny he was capable of. Getz's biographer, Alain Terencel, who worked on the film, was literally afraid of him, according to Larcher.

Getz orchestrates his own funeral, spells it out in detail on paper while sitting looking at the sea from his home in Malibu, California. Shorty Rogers, who left the Brom for L.A. with Stan and made his own fortune there, has a boat. The Jolly Roger, which takes his ashes out to sea. Getz specifies who will be on the boat. He asks Herb Alpert to put together a tape of his numbers, the passengers choose what to listen to. Then the Jolly Roger drops anchor and his grandson Christopher empties Stan Getz's ashes from a saxophone case into the Pacific Ocean.

PEOPLE

Not Many Muscovites Turn Out for Jackson

A freezing drizzle and a fuzzy sound system put a damper on Michael Jackson's concert in Moscow, Wednesday night, and his cries of "I love you!" echoed hollowly in the Luzhniki open-air stadium. Despite claims by his promoters that all but a few thousand of the 75,000 tickets had been sold, the stadium was more than half-empty. "When I think how I paid \$150 for this," lamented one new-generation entrepreneur, wrapped in an expensive leather jacket, cashmere scarf and baseball cap.

Loretta Young, 80, has tied the knot a third time, marrying costume designer Jean Louis, 85, in Beverly Hills.

Roseanne Arnold isn't finished talking about herself in print. Her second book, "My Lives," is due out in February, according to the Ballantine Publishing Group, which announced that the book would focus "unflinchingly" on Arnold's personal life and on the Hollywood system. Arnold's first book, "Roseanne: My Life as a Woman," came out five years ago. And she isn't even 40 yet.

Spray-painted racial epithets couldn't keep James Brown away. The soul singer showed up for the dedication of the James Brown Soul Center of the Universe Bridge in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Brown said the slurs that work crews couldn't quite obliterate didn't bother him: "I hope they use the writing to teach the kids how to spell."

Desperately seeking star: Pappazis set off on a frenetic hunt for Madonna on Thursday after it was reported that she had arrived in cognito in Tahiti. A member of an Air France flight crew said the singer boarded the plane alone and without being recognized in Los Angeles. It was believed that she had gone to a private villa and was planning a holiday on the secluded island of Bora Bora.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4, 8 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, Rome, and Athens, with columns for High, Low, and Wind.



North America: Much of the western and central United States will have seasonable weather this weekend. A storm from the Atlantic Ocean will spread west and rain into inland areas. Rain will over-spread Great Britain Monday. Paris and London will have dry and mild weather over the coming weekend.

Table with weather forecasts for Middle East and Latin America, including cities like Beirut, Cairo, Mexico City, and Lima.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Seoul, and Tokyo.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including cities like Algiers, Cape Town, Harare, Lagos, Nairobi, and Tunis.

Table with weather forecasts for North America, including cities like Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, and Washington.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Fills the positions
7 Fighting man
12 Auto adjustment
14 Kaleidoscope opening
17 Subdivision of "The Raven"
18 Wound off
19 Act the rat
21 Black bird of puzzleland

DOWN

- 22 Orange, lemon and lime
23 Self-puller-upper
24 Contained
26 Phone-dial trio
27 Boo or yoo
28 Top performer
32 Convoy or Parks
34 Help reach a high
37 Salvation for later?
41 Cultured tangle

New York Times

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting positions for clues.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 16

A grid containing the solution to a previous puzzle, with words like FLOP, OBEAR, NIP, LEAR, FORNA, TUCK, ANTE, FORTYWINKS, BASSISTS, SONNY, BLUE PEAK, I WROTE THE SONGS, KINGS, RIDE, ORK, KID, LIL, ABIE, KIL, PSAT, CARING, I CHIT THE WORDS, HAIR, IONA, DWARF, ANSERINE, WARTYFINKS, BRED, ALAI, EDDIE, OMAN, YIPS, NOYES, RIANA.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"

Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds. You can bill the call to your AT&T Card, U.S. local calling card, or call collect. You'll get economical AT&T rates and keep hotel surcharges to a minimum. It's all part of The 3 Plan™, our continuing commitment to be there for you. Even when you're on the other side of the planet. So surprise someone back home with a call. Who knows? Perhaps they'll have a little surprise for you.

Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, listing the number to dial and the local number to reach.

